RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice by letter, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

W. C. HOLAHAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
Jan. 28, '70-tf

ALEX. KING, JR.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt and careful attention. Office three doors South of the Court House, lately occupied by J. W. Dickerson. nov26

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office in the INQUIRER Building, (second floor.)
☞Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
He is also a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869-tf

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE. ..... E. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. Apr 1;69:tf

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACOB BRENNEMAN,
WOODBERRY, PA.,
SCRIVENER, CONVEYANCER, LICENSED CLAIM AGENT, and Ex-Officio JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Will attend to all business entrusted into his hands with promptness and despatch. Will remit money by draft to any part of the country. 17sely

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford April 1, '69.

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.
All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.
Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, $8.00 *and upward.*
As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

W. M. LLOYD
BANKER.
Transacts a General Banking Business, and makes collections on all accessible points in the United States.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, SILVER, STERLING and CONTINENTAL EXCHANGE bought and sold.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS of all descriptions always on hand.
Accounts of Merchants, Mechanics, Farmers and all other solicited.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Jan. 7, '70.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.
The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31julytf Huntingdon, Pa.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

LUTZ & JORDAN,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER

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$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

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ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

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NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

LUTZ & JORDAN.

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

LUTZ & JORDAN, *Editors and Proprietors.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 25, 1870. VOL. 43: NO 8.

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" " (if not paid within the year,)... $3.00

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Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers at five cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest, are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

LUTZ & JORDAN, BEDFORD, PA.

Inquirer Column.

Bedford Inquirer.

ITEMS.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad has adopted a general rule to the effect that all persons employed on the road, trains or switches, while upon duty, must abstain entirely from intoxicating drink, under penalty of dismissal. The same rule is prescribed on other roads, and if it were to be universal and strictly enforced, railway travelers would feel safer.

GRANT'S LATEST HIT.—A Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Courier & Journal* relates that a letter from Governor Ashley, of Montana, to a friend, was lately read to General Grant. The Governor was rather free in his strictures on Grant's appointees. Finally this passage was read;—"The President has made some bad appointments," &c. Grant quietly said, "Well, I think I have, and I'll just remove one of them now." And the order for Ashley's decapitation was made forthwith.

A PERPETUAL CANDLE.—The Hon. Cassius M. Clay, late Minister at St. Petersburg, is in Waterbury, Connecticut, for the purpose of having a "perpetual candle" manufactured, and the Benedict & Burnham Company has taken the contract to make it. The candle burns a fluid called "Terrance," and gives a light equal to one and a half sperm candles, at a cost of one cent for twenty-four hours. It is a Russian invention, used by the nobles of that country, of which Mr. Clay has the patent for this country.

THE CHINESE IN THE SOUTH.—A letter has been received in this city from Gen. J. G. Walker announcing that he had arrived in Texas with the 250 Chinese laborers lately conveyed by him from San Francisco via the Mississippi river. General Walker writes that the Chinamen are at work on the Texas Central Railroad, near Calvert, Texas, where they were giving entire satisfaction, and appeared contented. He thinks it probable that he will return to California for a fresh lot of the same kind of labor during the spring.

THE TENNESSEE CONVENTION.—The work of the Tennessee constitutional convention thus far is, in brief: Giving the Governor a limited veto power; restricting the sessions of the Legislature to seventy-five days for regular session, and twenty days for called sessions; prohibiting the State from loaning its credit or issuing its bonds in aid of railroads and such like improvements; changing the number of supreme judges from three to five; making all judges elective by the people; making universal the franchise, with prepayment of poll tax required before voting.

JURY DUTY.—The New York *Journal of Commerce*, in a thoughtful article upon the failure to do jury duty, proposes a remedy. It would "allow all civil suits to be tried before a judge alone in every case where neither party demanded a jury. This would strike out the call for such service from three fourths, if not nine-tenths, of the civil cases on the calendar. There are few disputes in which both parties and their lawyers would not rather leave the decision to the bench than to the jury box. In the remaining cases, let any party demanding a jury be compelled to give security for the payment of a sum sufficient to furnish ample remuneration to those who may be compelled to give their valuable time to the task."

NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.—The proposed Northern Judicial District of Pennsylvania, according to the bill introduced into the United States House of Representatives, is to consist of the following counties: Schuylkill, Carbon Monroe, Pike, Wayne, Wyoming, Luzerene, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Sullivan, Lycoming, Clinton, Cameron, Elk, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, Potter and McKean. The District Judge is to possess the same powers within the district as are possessed by the District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The terms of the court are to be held at Pottsville, Schuylkill county, on the second Mondays of January and July, and at Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, on the fourth Mondays of April and September. The District Judge, with the Circuit Judge, is authorized to hold Circuit Courts at Wilkesbarre, Pottsville and Williamsport. Cases now pending, if originally cognizable with the new district, can, on petition, be removed to the new District Court.

A CRUEL BLOW.—Alas! for Indiana divorce lawyers and the "grass" widows and widowers temporarily sojourning there! We see that the United States Supreme Court has decided that divorces obtained in that State by parties residing in other States, but going to that State for the sole purpose of being divorced, are void. The court held that the only exception is that, where a husband abandons his wife and establishes a different domicile, and even then the wife can only retain the domicile where she was abandoned, and seek her remedies there, or go back to her original domicile and have redress there. This is cruel. It strikes at the one branch of business that specially thrives in that State. Then, too, it indirectly strikes a blow at Chicago. Not a few divorce seekers reside, legally, in Indiana, but spend nearly all their time in Chicago, thus bringing money to the exchequer of this city, and sometimes adorning our fashionable society.

COUNTERFEIT FIVE CENT COINS.—A large number of counterfeit five cent coins are reported in circulation and are thus described: The motto "in God we trust," is much larger in the counterfeit than in the genuine. The yellow color of the spurious coin is also another test. This is caused by the presence of zinc. Mr. Eckleldt, the assayer of the mint at Phiadelphia, says that the most ready test with all kinds of coin is the weight, which counterfeiters are seldom able to bring out right. He adds: "The true weight is 77 1-6 grains. Three of the pieces were grossly in error, being under 70 grains; a fourth suspected piece happened to be just right. This last piece was subjected to assay, and proved to contain 14 per cent. nickel instead of 25, the lawful proportion. It also contained a large proportion of zinc, making, in fact, the usual 'German silver.' The dies were the same as in the other three, except the date, 1869, the others being 1868 and 1867. All of these four pieces have a yellowish tint, and the engraving is false and coarse, but not sufficiently so to be detected by a hasty inspection. On the whole, it is a dangerous issue, and proves that, with more skill in engraving and alloying, great frauds could be practiced.

Poetry.

GREEN APPLES.

[This beautiful poem is taken from Trowbridge's "The Vagabond and other Poems:"]

Pull down the bough, Bob! Isn't this fun?
Now give it a shake, and—there goes one!
Now put your thumb up to the other, and see
If it isn't as mellow as mellow can be!
I know by the stripe.
It must be ripe!
That's one apiece for you and me.

Green! are they? Well, no matter for that,
Sit down on the grass and we'll have a chat,
And I'll tell you what old Parson Bute
Said last Sunday of unripe fruit:
"Life," says he,
"Is a beautiful tree
Heavily laden with beautiful fruit.

"For the youth there's love, just streaked with red,
"And great joys hanging over his head
"Happiness, honor, and great estate,
"For those who patiently wait;
"Blessings," said he,
"Of every degree,
"Ripening early, and ripening late.

"Take them in season, pluck and eat,
"And the fruit is wholesome, the fruit is sweet
"But, O, my friends!"—here he gave a rap
On his desk, like a regular thunder-clap,
And made such a bang,
Old Deacon Lang
Woke up out of his Sunday nap:—

"Green fruit," he said, "God would not bless;
"But half life's sorrow and bitterness,
"Half the evil, and ache, and crime,
"Came from tasting before their time
"The fruits Heaven sent."
Then on he went
To his Fourthly and Fifthly—wasn't it prime?

But I say, Bob, we fellows don't care
So much for a mouthful of apple or pear;
But what we like is the fun of the thing,
When the fresh winds blow and the hang birds bring
Home grubs and sing
To their young ones a-swing
In their basket-nest tied up with a string.

I like apples in various ways;
They're first rate roasted before the blaze
Of a winter's fire; and, O, my eyes!
Aren't they nice, though, made into pies?
I scarce ever saw
One, cooked or raw,
That wasn't good for a boy of my size!

But shake your fruit from the orchard tree,
And the tune of the brook and the hum of the bee,
And the chipmuck's chippering every minute,
And the clear, sweet note of the gay little linnet,
And the grass and flowers,
And the long summer hours,
And the flavor of sun and breeze are in it.

But this is a hard one. Why didn't we
Leave them another week on the tree?
Is yours bitter? Give me a bite!
The pulp is tough and the seeds are white,
And the taste of it puckers
My mouth like a sucker's;
I vow, I believe the old parson was right!

Miscellaneous.

THE AMBER BROOCH.

BY MRS. DENISON.

This amber brooch is an heirloom, a quaint conceit in carving, bequeathed to me by my grandmother. It belonged to her great grandmother, who was a famous belle in her time. She was a Virginian, and renowned far and wide for her exquisite loveliness.

A few weeks ago I was visiting a friend who lives in Alexandria. As we sat at the table that literally groaned under its weight of good things, something was said to me about my ancestor, Elsie Wainright. Beside me sat an antique dame of eighty-nine, regnant still in her shriveled comliness—erect as an Indian.

"What! Elsie Wainright a relative of yours? I was a girl when she was past her prime, by many years, and of all the women I ever saw, young or old, she was the handsomest, and stateliest. Why, child, you've no idea—she was as lithe as a water lily, and straight as a pine, too. People used to wonder why she married so late in life—not till she was forty-two, my dear, and had but one son. They say she was a great friend of the Washingtons and that the General or his wife had presented her with an amber brooch."

"This was it." I said touching the rare ornament that fastened my collar.

"Dear me, let me put on my glasses not that I can't see to sew and the like without them," said the garrulous old lady placing her gold bowed spectacles upon her nose with trembling fingers. "I've heard about it, some love affair," she added in a whisper, intended for my ear only. And I think she did some brave act or other—do you know?"

I answered that I had heard something of the kind, but did not know the facts.

After dinner I had to go the rounds. All the old ladies who had ever heard of the wonderful Miss Elsie Wainright begged to get a look at the brooch, which I unfastened and passed from one to the other. I felt conscious of being the object of much scrutiny and many comments.

"Beauty culminates like everything else and then deteriorates," I overheard one say, by which remark I supposed she was commenting upon my unlikeness to the celebrated belle, or to any one whose birthright was beauty.

I am not handsome, but have often heard that I have the "Wainright nose," and I must add that I have always feature.

"My dear," said the first named old lady, "I want you to come up in my room I have something to show you." So I followed her into the old fashioned front chamber, whose furniture displayed the amplitude and richness of old Virginia upholstery. Have you ever sojourned, reader, in one of those nobel mansions, once the pride of the Old Dominion, where the chairs are miniature lounges, and one could hardly be prevailed on to leave their luxurious depths? Where the beds, piled Pelion upon Osa, on a frame whose ample dimensions would more than fill many a modern room, carved with elaborate designs, and hung about with flowering curtains of lace in summer, and thick, rich, stuffs in winter, might truly be said to invite repose. Where, over the many windows and along the edges of the ceiling, some master's pencil had designed fruits and flowers of exquisite delicacy? If not, you have lost what would have been "a joy forever," to remember.

"Sit down, my love," said the old lady, as I wended my way among chairs and hassocks to an immense chest of drawers. A moment after she brought me a box of something like a modern work-box.

"There my dear!" she cried triumphantly, "that once belonged to your great great grandmother, when she was Elsie Wainright. It has been in my possession twenty years. I got it at a vandue, when my Uncle Spofford, dear—sold out. How he came in posession of it, I never heard. It has been said, though, that his father was an old lover of Miss Wainright's dear, but she had lovers in plenty! She was so facinating, you know."

All this time I had been examining the box, which was made of sandal wood, was delightfully odorous, and dotted in a curious manner with minute pieces of ebony, one of which I noticed, after much scrutiny, protruded from the box about midway between the cover and the bottom.

"It's a horred little face—you'll see if you look through this," handing me a magnifier, "something like a grinning Chinese mandarin." True enough, it resembled a fantastic, elf countenance.

"It looks a little loose," I said, and pressed it with my thumb. Instantaneously out sprang a drawer, with a fresh waft of ceder fragrance, filld with a package of yellow paper, closely written over, though the ink had faded to a pale dusty red.

"Well, well," cried the old lady in astonishment, "to think I should have had it so long, and probably it was in my uncle's family thirty odd years, and never known or dreamed of such a thing! What is it—letters, did you say? Take it, my dear, whatever it is."

I gladly availed myself of her permission, and, unfolding the paper, some parts of which fell from my grasp, deciphered with difficulty.

"DIARY OF ELSIE WAINWRIGHT, FOR THE YEAR 17—,"

"You have the best right to it, of course my dear," said the old lady, after we had discussed the matter thoroughly; if you think there is anything there that would interest me with a betrayal of confidence, I wish you would let me hear it."

I took the manuscript home, and with some difficulty read and copied it; when, making allowances for peculiar old fashioned spelling, and a word gone here and there, it ran as follows:

DIARY.

June 21st, 17.—My birthday! Nineteen years old! and to night my first ball! Aunt Grizzy, peering out through that huge false front of hers, says I must captivate some of those British officers. *Must!* I fancy I shall not have to try very hard, aunty mine. Not that I like them particularly, though Captain Flossvelt is a gem of an officer—the handsomest man except one, I ever saw. But, oh! that *one*, in whose face shines something beyond beauty.

Papa has asked the captain to dine here to morrow. I like that, he is so droll, so entertaining. What pretty pictures of high born ladies he gives us. One sees the court through his eyes, the spangles and feathers, the rich laces and shining trains upheld by gaudy pages. I wonder how I should look tricked off so bravely? Aunt Grizzy thinks I shall be sometime; I know it is the supreme wish of her heart—poor soul—Tory that she is. I wonder if I shall live to be so old and grim, and snap my eyes, and wear a false front? Never! I'll go bald first.

22d. Went to the ball at nine. Wore the old point lace—the beautiful yellow ancient web, over white satin, both heir looms; felt at home in them.

"Laws, miss," said cricket—she's my maid—"why didn't you get new white lace that don't look like a spider web, full of darns?" How I laughed. Captain Flossvelt painfully attentive—the Flossvelts are a very old family. Aunt Grizzy says. I was so happy! I wonder if there is anything like the triumph of a girl of nineteen at her first ball? I had no rivals, why should I not confess it? I know I am beautiful, but I hope I am not vain. If I know what vanity means, I am sure I am not vain. Ah! much as I value my good looks I would part with them for one smile from any hero. Shall I tell you here just what he did? The story is a long one, but the gist of it is this. By riding over long stretches of frozen ice, through the piercing cold falling down, indeed, in a dead faint after he had delivered his message, he saved the life of our dear, noble Colonel Washington and not only his but his dear lady's life also.

But the ball! Lettice Ritner was there; she and I sympathize in common. Our fathers are both loyalists. She knows *him*—Lieutenant Moine—that's the dear name. It was at her father's house I met him, three years ago. Since then ah! I know what I know. Do not eyes look love to eye? I don't see him often; he never spoke to me of—of—how foolish I am! As if there was any need of speaking.

Old Joe Ritter knows all about the movements of our enemies. Very sly is old Joe. He says there is trouble brewing.

30th. Lettie has asked me to come over to-morrow, they are expecting a call from Colonel G. W. *He* always accompanies him. To think of that noble face sets my pulses flying.

There comes Captain Flossvelt, I know his horses step. Of course, to please Aunt Grizzy, I must look my best for dinner; will wear my blue dress with pearl stomacher. Shall we ever have a fashion book in America, I wonder? One never knows what the style is for one's self. The Captain does me the honor to say that I dress remarkably well. I really think he feels sure of me. I shall never break my heart for him. Aunt Grizzy adores him. If it were not for paralysis which keeps her chin wagging all the time, and her false front—I am writing nonsens.

Ah, my blessed journal, if some folks should see you, what a scrape you would get me into, to be sure. A shadow falls upon me. All the heavens look threatning. The wind rushes in and scatters every moving article; it blows my curls almost straight. The trees moan—there's a thunder clap! How vivid that white flash of lightning! Won't the Captain be glad? He never goes home in a storm. He says thunder and lightning makes him a coward. I must go down to reassure him, poor fellow!

July 2d. The Captain went away by daylight, I fancy he was called for.

"Elsie," said Aunt Grizzy, "go up into the spare room where the Captain slept, and bring down the cut glass goblet. I didn't dare trust it to the servants, for if it should be broken, it can't be matched in this heathenish country."

"Aunt Grizzy," I retorted highly indignant, "please to remember that I was born here."

"Don't care if you was," she muttered, "you didn't better it," I went up stairs quite willing, I am afraid, to smash that goblet. Coming out of the bed room, I saw a folded paper lying on the floor. Something impelled me to pick it up and secrete it. Papa and the Captain have acted so strangely of late, I am sure there must be trouble and plotting.

Evening. The happiest, happiest day of my life! To write these words makes my heart tumultuously. I feel as if enveloped in a halo of light. I am conscious of nothing but this—my hand laid on his; his grand, grave smile was bent upon me; there was something in his look—oh, what was it, that made me at the same time triumph and sad? As for me, silly, timid, fluttering fool, I withdrew my hand too suddenly; I looked and felt like a frightened child. Never in my life did I lose courage before. It is bliss to think of his beautiful smile, unlike that of any other man. Is this rhapsody? Papa would fly in a passion if he dreamed—oh, but I could, I could leave all the world for him, if I knew, only knew that he loved me. I do know it; my heart is my counselor.

When I first went over, Lettice and I could do nothing, but talk of him. Lettice is not a beauty, but she is one of the attractive kind. Gentlemen like her. There is not a particle of jealousy in her disposition. Dear Lettice, I believe she would go to the stake for me.

[Here the word "fool" is interlined three times in a fresher hand. But to the journal.

I took out my paper, and, sure enough, it was a plan of fortifications. We could not understand it, but when I put it in my pocket again, my mind was quite made up what to do with it.

At ten they came—the Colonel and his aide. Lettice and I were in the parlor. He knew me. His brow flushed, and his cheeks, and his eyes sparkled like diamonds. I grudged the few moments that Aunt Ritter called me out to see what I thought of the table, and to place the boquets, for the Colonel was out, and we, almost alone When I went back, Lettice crimsoned and and then turned pale. The naughty child had been paying compliments, I suppose, and felt guilty. But I cared for nothing but to set there and steal, now and then, a glance at his glorious face. To hear the rich tones of his voice made me supremely content I could have sat forever and looked and listened. No wonder everybody likes him. It is said that his mother, dying when he was very young, begged Mrs. Washington to care for him, as he is as dear as his own son.

Just as they were going away I stole out of the door and gave Colonel Washington the paper without a word. He looked it over, then glanced at me.

"Do you know the importance of this?" he asked. "My dear child, it may save a thousand lives," and he looked so grave that the tears came to my eyes. "May save our country," he added softly.

I see myself, now, standing on the old gray step, worn hollow by use; I see the glories of the fading sunlight, the fervid red on the horizon—against all, two noble faces. It was then he took my hand after Colonel Washington, and held it a moment close clasped. I dared not look up—I should have cried.

Oh, I loved him, loved him to adoration—am proud of loving him thus! I know I could die for him. And my whole nature is ennobled and purified by this love.

——When I arrived home this morning the household was in commotion. Aunt Grizzy met me graver than ever; her front was pitched over nearly on her nose—a sign of anger.

"Do you see, child, what a state we're in?" she cried. "You had no more than gone yesterday when the Captain came riding back furious to find a paper he said he lost here. But he had to go without it. A pretty time I have had of putting things to right again. As for your father, he swore up and down dale because the Captaing hinted that he had spies in the house. Yes, he did, indeed, the upstart! He begged pardon afterward, the Captain, that's the only gentlemanly thing he did do."

I hurried away as soon as I could. Fortunately, Aunt Grizzy never asked me if I had seen the paper, and I gloried in my deed.

Feb. 17th. It has been a weary, long winter, with a great deal of fighting. Papa and Aunt Grizzy have both been ill and I—have lived.

I have not seen him; I shall never see him again. Captain Flossvelt proposed months ago; my refusal made papa very angry. Everything is changed since Lettice Ritter died. During the winter she was very ill; in January she breathed her last. The day before she died she sent for me, telling me she had a confession to make. I found her sitting up in her great bed chair, her poor blue eyes all hollow, her cheeks tinted with a red, like fire.

"Oh, it's hard to tell you—you won't curse me?" she cried, throwing her thin arms over my neck, "promise me you won't curse me. I shall be gone in a few hours, but I cannot die till you forgive me."

"What have I to forgive darling?" I asked.

"Ah when you know—when you know! You remember the time Colonel Washington came here with Lieutenant Moine?" Ah, me! I felt the scarlet in my face.

"Yes."

"You were called out—Colonel Washington had also gone. Lieutenant Moine said to me; 'That is the loveliest girl I ever saw, and as good as beautiful, or I am no judge of faces.' O Elsie, I saw what was in his heart; I lied to him; I told him you were engaged to Captain Flossvelt, and were soon to be married. Then his face frightened me, but he commanded himself, though it seemed with a great struggle. That made me madly jealous—sick and faint, for Elsie, I loved him—I loved him!"

"I cannot forgive you," I said with a heart that seemed turned to stone. "Go to your grave with the fal-hood on your soul, unforgiven," and I rushed from the room. My brains seemed bursting, I ran into the woods behind the house, through the deep, white, cold drifts of the snow, on, on, like a wild animal longing for revenge. How I found my way home in that storm I never knew. At once I took to my bed. The next day poor Mr. Ritter came over to see me. Lettice could not, would not die without my forgiveness, and the poor old woman prayed me on her knees to have mercy. I said "Yes," at last, quite worn out, but, God forgive me, I fear my heart was not in it. Since then the world is all dead to me."

And here the journal ended. I have only one more passage in the life of my great-grandmother to relate. It is referred to in a letter kept in the family, and was written some ten years after the date of the journal.

"I visited the White House to-day, Mrs. Washington was very attentive; I did not see the General, our President. His portrait shows him older. Mrs. Washington spoke of the little service I rendered. How strangely it brought back old scenes. After dinner I was looking over some souvenirs. Mrs. Washington opened a little box, in it lay a small diamond cross, a pearl ring, and a curious little amber brooch, that took my fancy at once.

"'It belonged to my dearest friend Mrs. Moine," said the President's wife. At the name I felt the blood curdling in my veins. In another moment I was unconscious. It did not last long. I said I was not well, and escaped. Mrs. Washington, however followed me, and was very gentle and tender. As I was going away she gave me a little box. "Keep it for my sake and *his*," she whispered. 'You know he has been married these eight years; but I could not refuse that. This I tell you, who are my only confidante."'

But listen to the best of all. Elsie Wainright married her old love. They met nearly twenty years after. He was a widower, had been for years. She wore the amber brooch, and he was delighted at the sight of it, that it made them lovers again, at once. That is why she married at forty-two. She had been true to him, and received splendid offers, with never a thought of marriage, all these years. He married the first time to please his father, the second time for true love. It is said that they were like young lovers to the last.

Do you wonder that I cherish, and consider richer than diamonds, the best of all my possessions—the Amber Brooch?

A NATIONAL DISGRACE.—A feminine lobbyist, magnificient in figure, and dress of velvet and ermine. Her face is familiar in the halls, and on the east side of the Senate, which she prefers to the notorious reception parlor, the dread of all informed Washington people. This woman is the finest looking of all that haunt the place. Round, tall figure, good features, rather full for pleasing, creamy complexion, dark crisped hair, and eyes with a commanding stare are very attractive, added the art of toilet which never shows her but in dress that repeats her own colors of black or white. The woman, or one like her, was sent by the M—— Coal and Iron Company to obtain their large claim for coal furnished the Government during the war. These women deserve to be paid freely for their unscrupulous operations, for they are the most indefatigable lobbyists. The tired doorkeeper declares that he has refused the same woman nine times in half a day for a single Senator. There is plenty of refined lobbying which goes on outside the Capitol, among women who have a presumptive right to think well of themselves. One clever, pert, young woman gained the suffrage of one Congressmon by regularly sending him a boquet every morning, the flowers from the Capitol garden, procured through the order of another M. C.

FELLOW FEELING AGAINST CROWS.—Aside from the special question of profit and loss, we have a warm side towards the crow. He is so much like ourselves. He is lazy and that is human. He takes an advantage of those weaker than himself, and that is life like. He is sly, and hides for to-morrow what he can't eat to-day, showing a human providence. He learns tricks much faster than he does useful things, showing a true boy nature. He thinks his own color the best, and loves to hear his own voice, which are eminent traits of humanity.

He will never work when he can get another to work for him—a genuine human trait. He eats whatever he can get his claws upon, and is less mischievous with a belly full than when hungry, and that is like man. He is at war with all living things except his own, and with them when he has nothing else to do. No wonder men despise crows. They are too much like men. Take off his wings and put him in breeches, and crows make fair average men. Give men wings, and reduce their smartness a little, and many of them would be almost good enough to be crows.

SIGNS.—We don't go much on "signs," but the following are so clearly signs that will not fail in time of drouth that we give them for the benefit of our readers:

When you see the sun rising before you get out of bed, it is a sign that you'd not do for a farmer.

When you see a man yawn and close his eyes during the sermon, it is a sign that he is getting sleepy.

When you see a man trying to convince a lamp post that it is impolite to get in the way of a gentleman, it is a sign that he has been drinking something—lemonade, perhaps.

When you see a boy throwing stones on the street and speaking impudently to old people, it is a sign that his parents don't care much for him.

When you see a girl throwing kisses and winking at the boys as they pass her window, it is a sign that she is too young to be out of sight of her "maternal relative."

When you see young gentlemen and ladies whispering, giggling, and writing notes in church, it is a sign that the man who teaches good manners omitted to give them a call when he came along last time.

MARK OF ILL-BREEDING.—There is no better test of ill-breeding than the practice of interrupting another in conversation, by speaking or commencing a remark before another has fully closed; no well bred person ever does it, or continues conversation long with one who does. The latter finds an interesting conversation abruptly waived, closed, or declined by the former, without suspecting the cause. A well-bred person will not even interrupt one who is in respects greatly inferior. It is amusing to see persons priding themselves on the gentility of their manners, and putting forth all their efforts to appear to advantage in many other respects, so readily betray all in this respect.

If any very small boy asks what fruit is like the site of the United States Naval Academy, tell him an apple is.

PARTY JOURNALISM.

Thorough-going party journalism in the United States—that is the old-fashioned kind of party journalism that felt itself bound, as a matter of course, to support all the measures and opinions that emanated from the politicians of its own set, and to disapprove whatever was thought, said or done by its opponents—is fast dying out. That a journal should give a general and cordial support to the policy of one party or another is natural enough, and perfectly right; but the press ought to, and does now to a large extent, dictate to the politicians on questions of public policy, instead of blindly and servilely following their lead. When we see staunch party journals criticising fearlessly, not only the acts and utterances of individual leading politicians of its own faith, but also the general policy of the party itself, we begin to hope that the American press is about to take a truly independent position—censuring and condemning whatever is wrong, and upholding and advocating right views of public policy, indifferent as to which party originates or favors those views, and not for the supremely silly reason that they are party measures, and party fealty requires that they should be advocated and supported merely because they are such. When American journalism reaches this point, the press will then occupy its true position—that of the independent and fearless leader and moulder of public opinion, and not the slavish follower of politicians—often blind leaders of the blind—or worse.

In this connection, we have a word for readers of newspapers. We are compelled, by the logic of facts, to believe that there is a certain class of readers, and we are very sorry to say a very large class, who like to feel, before they take up a paper, that, be the subject or the result what it may, they are sure to find the measures and advocates of this party lauded to the skies, and the opposite as vigorously abused. This is probably due to the partisan journalism of the last half century. Readers, however, as well as newspapers, should now take a higher stand. None of the parties have been entirely good or entirely bad, and it is the duty of the people to look at both sides of all questions, and consider patiently and dispassionately the measures of all parties; not adopting opinions on public policy simply because they are held by the party to which they are attached, or because former politicians whom they have been taught to honor professed the same beliefs, but for the reason that they have examined for themselves—have looked at the arguments for and against, and have formed opinions of their own.

With the press independently criticising the politicians, and the people independently criticising the press, we might look for the political millenium. There is a vast improvement in the press during the past few years; and intelligent people, while holding fast to vital political faiths, are casting aside political fetters. Let us hope the good work will go on.—*Brooklyn Index.*

WEALTH.

One great cause of the poverty of the present day is, the failure of the common people to appreciate small things. They feel that if they cannot save large sums they will not save anything. They do not realize how a daily addition, be it ever so small will soon make a large pile. If the young men and young women of to-day will only begin and begin now, to save a little from their earnings, and plant it in the soil of some good savings bank, and weekly or monthly add their mite, they will wear a happy smile of confidence and independence when they reach middle life. Not only the pile itself will increase, but the desire and ability to increase it will also grow. Let clerk and tradesmen, laborer and artisan, make now and at once a beginning. Store up some of your youthful force and vigor for future contingence. Let parents teach their children to begin early to save. Begin at the fountain-head to control the stream of extravagance, and then work will be easy. To choose between spending and saving is to choose between poverty and riches. Let your youth go on in habits of extravagance, for fifty years to come, as they have for fifty years past, and we shall be a nation of beggars with a moneyed aristocracy. Let a generation of such as save in small sums be reared, and we shall be free from want. Do not be ambitious for extravagant fortunes, but do seek that which is the duty of every one to obtain—independence and a comfortable home. Wealth and enough is within the reach of all. It is obtainable by one process, and by only one——saving.

TO CHEAT THE PRINTER, is regarded by some people a small matter; but honest people regard it as a very mean and small business. To subscribe for and read a newspaper devoted to the

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 25, 1870.

BEDFORD COUNTY'S UNEXPENDED BALANCE.

On the first of January 1868 there was a cash balance of $11,603 31 in the hands of the County Treasurer. On the first of January 1870 the amount had increased to $13,866 96. Who is to have the benefit of the use of this sum the present year? We find no account of interest for use for the $11,603 31 of last year in the statement recently published. What became of it? It is not properly a perquisite of the Treasurer's office. He gets a salary of $300.00 and his commissions amount to $1000.00 making $1300 for his services. Are the taxpayers of Bedford county to pay their money into the county Treasury in order that the lucky Treasurer may have the use of $12,000 or $14,000 of their money without interest? Do the people desire such a state of affairs? We know they do not. They are not willing to pay their money into the county Treasury for any person to speculate upon. We bear no ill will to either the past or the present county Treasurer, on the contrary they are our personal friends; but we are friends of the hard working taxpayers of the county and when their money is gathered into the county Treasury it should be so invested, until used for the purpose for which it is collected, that the interest of it would accrue to the benefit of the county and not of any single individual. We have been advocating the same policy with regard to state funds and we believe it is the only true and honest policy. When State or County is in debt and has interest to pay, the Treasurer never foots the bill, neither should he receive the use of, or interest on the public money, that is honestly due to the State or County. We believe that a general law requiring all public officers having the care of public money to place the supplies in designated depositories or in vest it in such other way as may bring the best returns to the State, is greatly needed. We had hoped that a general law of this kind would be passed the present winter and perhaps it may yet be passed. In the meantime may we not set a good example by having a special law passed for our own County? More money is yet to be collected for the building of the New Poor House and it may be in the hands of the Treasurer for a year or two yet; for there is no telling when the House will be begun nor when it will be done. One thing is sure the people will have plenty of tax to pay; and we think they might, just as well as not, get three or four or five thousand dollars for the interest of the money in the Treasury in the meantime. What say the tax-payers?

A COMMON SENSE VIEW OF FREE-TRADE.

Farmers generally are men of sound, practical, common sense. When they see one of their number buying things he don't need, because they are cheap, and buying more than he sells, they know he is on the straight road to bankruptcy. Why don't they apply the same sound logic to the questions of free-trade and protection? When they see that under free-trade the nation continually buys more than it sells, can they not understand that it is on the road to bankruptcy the same as an individual would be? And when under a protective tariff we sell more than we buy can they not understand that the nation is growing rich and prosperous? A little of the common sense they make use of daily in their own business, if applied to politics would soon make every farmer in the land an advocate of protection.

THE TRAVELER'S FRIEND.—The Galaxy seems to be the first to open fire on the abuses which hotel keepers everywhere heap upon their guests. It begins by saying that "It does not seem as if a guest has any rights which a hotel keeper in the United States is bound to respect." It then specifies the abuses—

"Nearly all hotels now gratify their visitors by announcements that the proprietors are not responsible for baggage. Some add to this that the proprietors decline responsibility for wearing apparel left in the rooms, while, in Chicago and other towns, a further step is taken, and the proprietors declare themselves not responsible if the boots which the guests leave out to be cleaned should happen not to be brought back to the owners."

It suggests that to cap the climax, the hotel keeper further announce that they will no longer hold themselves responsible for the furnishing of the meals or beds and then perhaps he will have shirked all the unpleasant responsibilities of his position and reserved the pleasant one of accepting pay for all these things at the rate of about three prices for everything he has declined the responsibility of furnishing. At this juncture the guests are prompted to reciprocate by declining to be responsible for glasses broken, meals eaten &c. A little stirring up of this kind may do good, but hotel keepers are not very quick at taking hints, where it don't pay.

RESULTS OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.—The adoption of the fifteenth amendment confers the ballot upon 900,000 negroes, 800,000 of whom reside in the old slaveholding States. It revolutionizes politics in Kentucky, and probably secures for the Republicans one, if not two, Congressional districts now represented by the Democrats. With the negroes voting, Maryland stands a good chance of becoming a Republican State. Owing to the ill-usage they have received from the Democratic party since the latter recovered power, the Maryland blacks will, to a man, vote the Republican ticket. Their oppressors are becoming alarmed at the prospect ahead, and already are undertaking steps to pacify and win over the coming voters. The proposition of the Democratic Superintendent of Education, for the Legislature to vote moneys for negro schools is a step in this direction. Kentucky and Maryland politics promise to be very lively during the coming two years, and no mistake.—*Ex.*

A CAUTION TO QUACKS.—The Senate of Pennsylvania, on the 15th inst., passed a bill for the regulation of the practice of medicine in the city and county of Philadelphia, which it would be well to have passed for the whole state. It requires every practioner to take out license and give proof of his being a regularly educated physician. Such a measure applied to the whole state would save thousands of people annually from being imposed upon by ignorant quacks, whose malpractice brings suffering and death to thousands, who might be alive and well if treated by intelligent physicians. We hope the Legislature will extend the act to the whole state before its adjournment, for it is greatly needed and no act it can pass will be more generally acceptable and beneficial.

NEBRASKA and Texas have ratified the Fifteenth amendment and it is now the law of the land in spite of New York's repeal or Indiana's irregularity.

PROTECTION builds manufacturing establishments all over the country and makes a market for the farmer at his own door. Free-trade destroys manufactures and compels the farmer to send his grain to Europe to find a market. The farmer can only send grain or flour to European markets and that at heavy expense; at the home market created by manufactures, he can sell vegetables, meat, poultry and all the produce of the farm at no expense whatever for freights. Which is the better?

INCREASE OF IMMIGRATION.—The number of immigrants arriving in the United States in 1866 was 352,569, being 34,015 more than ever arrived in any previous year. The next highest number in any one previous year was in 1866, when they numbered 318,554. From 1856 to 1869 inclusive the whole number arriving in the United States was 2,918,213. In the same time the Chinese immigrants numbered 78,817 of whom 12,874 arrived in 1869.

THE Fifteenth Amendment has now been ratified by thirty states, Texas being the last. Three are not yet admitted, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas. The bill admitting Mississippi has passed the Senate by 50 to 11 and has been sent to the House where it will no doubt soon be passed. Congress has the ratification of the amendment in its own hands now, and we have no doubt the work will soon be completed.

MEXICO is still in a state of chronic rebellion. Pronunciamentos are still the order of the day. 1500 prisoners broke jail at Orizaba the other day, and, with three Generals, at once issued a pronunciamento in true Mexican style preparatory to rob bing the town. A similar proceeding had taken place in the same town about two weeks before. Poor Mexico! When will her troubles cease?

SECRETARY BOUTWELL is reported to be opposed to the reduction of the internal revenue taxes at present and asserts that it cannot be safely done until $500,000,000 of the debt is funded, which he thinks can be done the present year under Sherman's funding bill. When this is done he says we can safely reduce the taxes $30,000,000.

ONE of the largest woolen mills in the United States was burned in Philadelphia on the 16th inst. 700 hands were thrown out of employment. Property to the amount of $700,000 was destroyed, on which there was an insurance for $450,000.

THE thaw of last Friday, followed by rain and snow storms, prevailed over a large extent of country. Heavy rain and storms are reported as having occurred in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

THE people of Somerset County seem to be waking up on the subject of butter-making. Their papers have been full of dissertations upon the subject for several weeks. The *Standard* seems to have opened the ball.

THE Cuban cause is gaining favor in Congress and there is now a probability that there will be a recognition of Cuban belligerency at an early day coupled with a declaration of neutrality.

SENATORS Morton, Carpenter and Sherman are the latest converts to the Cuban cause. They are all now in favor of Cuban recognition.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—Hon. John Cessna and Adjutant General Russell and Hon. B. F. Long will accept our thanks for valuable public documents.

THE people of San Francisco have recently had a sensation in the shape of another earthquake. The shock was slight however and no damage was done.

WE are indebted to Prof. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Common Schools, for a copy of the School Report for 1869.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 113¾, the lowest point reached since the war. On Monday it closed at 119¾.

JUDGE STRONG'S nomination to the Supreme Court has been confirmed by the Senate by a large majority.

BY the Fifteenth Amendment 900,000 negroes will be enfranchised; of these 100,000 are in the Northern States.

HON. F. B. LONG will accept our thanks for a copy of the Auditor General's Report on railroads, for 1868.

SOMERSET has raised $42,350 toward the branch road to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad.

THE negro vote in Pennsylvania is estimated at about 15 000.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 19, 1870.

THE PAST WEEK.

Has been one of unusual activity in Legislative matters. Numerous delegations have been in Harrisburg to secure or defeat certain measures, and the hotels and halls of the Capitol have presented a lively appearance. The Miners Association, from the Schuylkill region, have had a large delegation here, and have obtained the passage through the Senate of a bill for the better protection of miners and the more effectual ventilation of mines, which, if it becomes a law, it is thought will prevent the possibility of a recurrence of the Avondale disaster. From Erie, from Johnstown, from Philadelphia and from Pittsburgh delegations have also been here during the week to look after legislation for their special localities.

THE SCULL-FINDLAY CASE,

About which there has been so much discussion, has at length come to an end by the withdrawal of Mr. Scull from the contest, and a majority of the committee reporting in favor of Findlay, the Democratic Senator, retaining his seat. The contest has been a singular one from its inception, and there are not found wanting those who assert that the efforts of Mr. Scull to obtain the seat were ill tempered and were by some thing beside fair means. The letter of Mr. Scull to the committee, upon his withdrawal from the contest was couched in language considered so far insulting that the committee refused to receive it, and the clerk was directed to return it to him. He claims that the committee was pre-judged against him from the first, and Senator Brooke, the chairman, alleges that the decisions of the committee were in many instances of the most outrageous character. The majority report was signed by the three Democratic members of the committee and Senator Lowry. The other three Republican members will hereafter present a minority report protesting against the rulings of the committee to which it is alleged Scull was stopped from making a fair contest.

THE BORDER CLAIMS.

A bill to indemnify the citizens of certain counties of the southern boundary of the State for damages received during the war is again before the Legislature, and is obtaining a more candid and favorable consideration than heretofore. The total amount of the claims is some $2,700,000, and they have been all adjudicated and are on file in the Auditor General's office. That the people of the counties of York, Perry, Cumberland, Franklin, Adams, Fulton and Bedford suffered very severe losses at the hands of a common enemy is unquestioned. That has been admitted and recognized, and the several amounts fixed by a commission. That the failure of the Government to which they have always been loyal to protect their property entitles them to a strong claim for indemnity no one can doubt. In paying these claims Pennsylvania will be but following the example she herself has heretofore set by paying other claims of a like character. Ohio has indemnified her citizens for losses sustained by Rebel raids, and Indiana has done the same. The National Government has refunded the amount to Ohio, and a bill to reimburse Indiana has passed one branch of Congress, and will, without doubt, pass the other. In the present shape of the claims it is almost impossible to obtain anything from the General Government, but let the State assume the obligation and the precident already established in regard to other States makes the reimbursment an almost absolute certainty. The justness of those claims is generally acknowledged, and the only way in which they will probably ever be paid will be in some such manner as is now proposed by the bill before the Legislature.

THE STATE TREASURY.

The investigation on the part of the Senate Finance Committee into the affairs of the State Treasury still progresses, but develops nothing of a startling nature. State Treasurer Mackey is the only witness that has yet been on the stand. His examination has made more evident that it has been the custom of State Treasurers for years to accommodate their friends with the use of a large unexpended balance, while the demands upon the Treasury have often been met out of the sinking fund. A bill to regulate the management of the public money intended to correct some of the abuses in the administration of the State Treasury, has passed the House and is now before the Senate. The salary of the State Treasurer is increased to $8,000 his bond fixed at $500,000, and he is required to place all the public money in some bank or banks, at the best rate of interest to be obtained, subject to call, the interest to accrue to the benefit of the State. Provision is also made for the redemption of the State debt by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, monthly, authorizing them to issue circular letters notifying the public of the amount they are prepared to redeem. The subject is receiving a very full discussion, and the Legislature will doubtless agree upon some legislation that will make the public money in the Treasury of more value to the State than under the present arrangement.

IN BRIEF.

The Governor has signed the bill to prevent the destruction or injury of baggage.

The House committee in the contested election case of Grier *vs.* Forsyth, from Philadelphia, have reported unanimously, in favor of Forsyth, the Democrat, retaining his seat.

The Appropriation bill was reported to the House yesterday. The appropriations made are said to be one hundred thousand dollars less than the bill passed last year.

Dr. John H. Gihon states that he is about to resign his position as Private Secretary to Governor Geary, and start an evening Republican paper in Harrisburg.

Both branches of the Legislature have passed over the Governor's veto, the bill authorizing writs of error in cases of murder and voluntary manslaughter, to the Supreme Court. The bill was intended especially for the benefit of Dr. Paul Shœppe.

Both branches of the Legislature have adjourned over the 22d of February, and will not meet again until next Wednesday.

A final adjournment of the Legislature the latter part of March is confidently anticipated by many.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—HARRISBURG, Feb. 15.—Various local bills were considered, among which was the following Senate bill, which was passed:

Sect. 1. That no persons, either male or female, shall practice medicine, surgery or midwifery in Philadelphia without first obtaining a license for so doing, to be obtained as hereinafter mentioned.

Sect. 2. The Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions for Philadelphia is hereby authorized and required to issue a license to practice medicine, surgery, and midwifery within Philadelphia, to any persons who shall produce his or her diploma or other evidence of graduation by a medical college or school of medicine, or of any institution of learning where the practice of medicine, surgery, and midwifery is regularly taught; and the said clerk is hereby required to keep a register for public inspection, in which shall be entered the name and age of the person obtaining said license, and of the college or school of which the person obtaining a license is a graduate, and the date of the granting of said diploma, which certificate of license shall be framed and hung up in the office of said person so practicing medicine, surgery, and midwifery aforesaid.

Sect. 3. That any person practicing medicine, surgery, or midwifery without taking out such license, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined the sum of $100; one-half to go to the informer, and one-half to be paid into the city treasury for the benefit of the Guardians of the Poor of the said city; and upon conviction for a second or continued violation of the act, the sum not exceeding $1000, and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months.

Sect. 4. For all the services rendered by the said Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia, under this act, and for furnishing the certificate of license and frame, he shall be entitled to receive three dollars and no more, to be paid by the person obtaining said license.

The Governor's veto of the bill allowing writs of error to be carried to the Supreme Court to determine evidence, etc., to affect the Schœppe case was considered.

Mr. Josephs produced a letter from the wife of Jerry Eaton to Senator Lowry, which was read. It was an effecting epistle, and urged Mr. Josephs and others to do all in their power to enable Dr. Schœppe to carry his case to the Supreme Court. The writer stated that she did this from sympathy with the accused, who might be an innocent man, as she knew her husband to be.

At the conclusion of the letter the members manifested much feeling, and the bill was immediately passed over the Governor's veto by a vote of 62 yeas to 29 nays.

The evening session was spent in the discussion of the House bill to provide safeguards against the illegal use of the State money by the State Treasurer. All sorts of propositions were made and all sorts of motions. There appeared to be a minority to whom the bill was not satisfactory, and they endeavored by dilatory motions to prevent its passage; but it was passed, however, at a late hour by 72 yeas to 5 nays. Adjourned.

On the 17th, Senate bill to protect the lives of coal miners came up on second reading. Mr. Buckalew offered an amendment requiring the driving of shafts (or second openings to each mine) at once, with three sets of hands, working twenty-four hours. This was opposed by Mr. Randall, but was adopted.

Mr. Randall moved to fine the operators from $100 to $500 for employing boys under twelve years of age. Amended by Mr. Rutan by striking out the minimum penalty, and adopted.

Mr. Broadhead moved to fine $500 and imprison any engineer, not more than six months, who leaves or refuses to operate his engine when men or animals are in the mine. Adopted.

The original bill provided that the Advisory Committee of Examiners should consist of "three reputable coal miners in practice and two reputable mining engineers."

Mr. Connell moved to amend by substituting "two practical miners, two mining engineers and one person not interested in coal mines."

Mr. Rutan proposed that the disinterested person should be appointed by the Supreme Court.

The entire proposition of Mr. Connell was lost—yeas 5, nays 17.

Mr. Howard moved to strike out so much of the original bill as required the salaries of the inspectors to be paid by the State, and to pay them by a special tax on the products of the mines, to be collected by the county officers and paid on the warrant of the President Judge of Luzerne.

This amendment was lost by 3 yeas to 17 nays.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Buckalew, authorizing widows to maintain actions for damages. Adopted.

Mr. Connell moved to restore one of the original features of the bill, viz.: to allow four months for owners to complete the second shaft. Adopted.

The bill then passed by a vote of 28 yeas; to 0 nays.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The special order was the consideration of an act submitting to the people of each district (and of the city of Philadelphia) the question of license or no license; this question to be determined by a vote of the people of the respective districts whenever the court shall order an election. The court shall make such order upon the petition of one fourth of the legal voters, and no election shall be held in any one district oftener than once in every three years.

Mr. White offered an amendment allowing the question to be submitted to the people annually, instead of once in three years.

Mr. Roberts, of Chester, and others, presented petitions signed in the aggregate by about three thousand citizens, against any change in the existing license laws.

The amendment of Mr. White was withdrawn.

Mr. Cooper offered an amendment allowing liquor to be sold in original packages in any district, in quantities not less than one barrel. (The original bill absolutely prohibits the sale, if the people so decide, either by wholesale or retail.)

Mr. Cooper said this was a compromise measure to protect good hotels. It diversed the bill of its original features as an absolutely prohibiting law, and brought the people gradually to the standard of temperance—giving them the control of the matter.

The amendment was agreed to, after having been modified to allow ten gallons to be sold.

Mr. Porter, of York, offered an amendment submitting to the vote of the people the question of the inordinate love of gold and glory in the same manner as the question of intoxicating liquors in which they shall be voted down. They shall be prohibited. (Laughter.) Ruled out of order.

Mr. Porter moved to require the vote to be taken by counties instead of townships. Agreed to.

The bill was laid over on the third reading.

XLIst CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.—Feb. 14th.—A number of resolutions were offered, among which was one appropriating $5000 for the purchase of an oil painting portrait of the late Abraham Lincoln. Referred. The Mississippi bill was then taken up and debated by Messrs Harvard, Morton and others. No vote has yet been taken.

In the House Mr. Ingersoll again offered his resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing that Congress shall have the power to issue notes and make them legal tender for the payment of debts. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Loughridge offered a resolution that in the opinion of this House the business interests of the country required an increase in the volume of currency, and that the Committee on Banking and Currency be instructed to report a bill at an early day increasing the currency to the extent of at leas $50,000 000.

The Legislative appropriation bill was then taken up and discussed at considerable length, but no action taken.

In the Senate on the 15th the bill to abolish the franking privilege was taken up but after the expression of several opinions, the bill was laid aside and the Mississippi bill taken up, but it met with the same fate as the other, and a little after five o'clock Senate adjourned.

In the House, the resolution relative to American Prisoners in England was taken up, but not disposed of, as was also, the contested election question (New York—Van Wyck *vs.* Green. A bill authorizing the payment of bounties to Persons, held afterwards as drafted men, being previously rejected as volunteers was taken up.

On the 16th, Senate occupied nearly all the time in discussing the Mississippi bill. Nothing done yet.

In the House, Mr. Cullom, from the Committee on Territories, reported adversely on the House bill to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Alaska, and also on a bill authorizing the construction of wagon roads in Arizona and New Mexico.

The bill was passed fixing the salaries of the Chief Justices of the Territories of Washington, New Mexico, Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming at three thousand dollars per annum.

Mr. Cullom, from the same committee, reported the bill to aid in the execution of the laws in Utah so as to prevent and punish polygamy. During the reading of the bill the morning hour expired and the bill went over till to-morrow.

The House at half-past one o'clock, resumed the consideration of the Greene Van Wyck contested election case, and after considerable debate a vote was taken on the majority report and resolution declaring Mr. Van Wyck legally elected. Agreed to; ayes 119, nays 51.

On the 17th, in Senate, the Mississippi bill was again taken up, and after some debate the question on striking out all conditions from the bill was taken, and resulted in rejection by yeas 27, nays 32.

The question on striking out the preamble of the bill was lost.

The bill was then read for a third time, and on its passage Mr. Drake called for the yeas and nays, and the bill was passed by yeas 50, nays 11.

No important bills nor resolutions were introduced in the House.

VIRGINIA.—The Virginia House of Delegates has passed a resolution substantially to the effect that it is inadvisable to elect to office any person disqualified under the provisions of the Fourteenth amendment. It is stated that this resolution, which is somewhat at variance with the views of the members of that body, was pushed through in respect to a suggestion in Governor Walker's message, that if disqualified persons should be elected a resolution should be passed in each case asking Congress to relieve such disabilities. The resolution passed by the House of Delegates will be something of a damper on the aspirations of many prominent ex Confederates, who had expected to monopolize a majority of the State and county offices after the restoration of the State to the Union.

FREAK OF A CRAZY MAN.—Quite a sensation took place, on Monday afternoon, at the depot of the Northwestern and Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Companies, at Sterling, Mo., on the arrival of the Pacific train from the east. A crazy man, formerly in the employ of the latter company, attempted to get upon the train, but was prevented by the conductor, until the train was beyond his reach. The maniac then turned to an engine, which was standing on a side track, boarded it, and threw the throttle valve wide open. The engine dashed on after the Pacific train to the end of the switch, but its velocity was too great to allow it to turn upon the main track, and turning off, buried itself in the earth. Had not the madman's intention been thus thwarted, a most serious calamity must have resulted.

THE CHICAGO dentists are discussing the propriety of advertising their business. Why they hesitate it is hard to tell. We always thought dentists wanted to draw, and if advertising won't draw nothing will. If they doubt it, let them stop advertising, and see how quickly they will fail in spite of their teeth.

NEBRASKA.

The Terrible January Snow Storm—Destruction of Valuable Property and Great Loss of Life—Sad Particulars—A Band of Indians Frozen.

OMAHA, Feb., Jan. 25, 1870.

The storm of Saturday Jan. 16, 1870, will long be remembered as one of the most dreadful that has ever occurred in the West. It extended over a great space of country, and many people and large quantities of live stock of all descriptions were destroyed by it. I can give you some incidents of the storm that you may judge of its severity. While the snow was flying so thick that no one could see ten feet in advance two brothers named LEOPOLD and JACOB UNGER, who live near Columbus, Neb., on the Pacific Railroad, left their house for the purpose of going to the barn, only a few rods off, to attend to their stock. They soon got lost, and wandering about in every direction in the blinding snow and sleet, trying to find it or the house, or shelter of some kind, at length one of them fell and expired. The other then stripped off his dead brother's clothing and covered himself with it, and alone tried to find his way back to the house; but after going on about forty rods further, he, too, fell, and was soon covered up with snow and ice and frozen to death. These young men were Hungarians, and were highly respected for their probity and good conduct. Their remains were found on the following Monday about five miles from their home, and the tracks which they had made showed that they had, during the prevalence of the storm, traveled over fifteen miles.

A SAD STORY.

A Mr. DOWD, who lives on Vermillion River, about four miles from Vermillion City, Dakota, had a family consisting of his wife and three children, aged respectively 16, 8 and 6 years. The house in which he lived was a poor one, and very cold, and being without much fuel, he started to visit a neighbor some forty rods distant, when the storm first began, taking the 6 years old child in his arms. His wife followed with the other two. On the way the father became separated from the mother and the other two children, and he continued on until he found his neighbor's house and went in to get warm. He waited some time, but his wife not coming in, he started out to look for her, and gave the alarm to his friends. Every effort was used to discover the whereabouts of the missing wife and children, but without success, until Monday, the 17th, when they were found about seventy five rods from the house, frozen stiff. They had lost their way, and the density of the flying snow had prevented their finding the house.

A BAND OF INDIANS FROZEN.

About thirty warriors of the Pawnee tribe started out from their country a week before the storm to find some buffalo, and, if in luck, get a few scalps from their old enemies the Sioux. When out the party divided, some going south, where they found some buffalo, and returned well loaded with meat. The others equally fortunate fell in with a party of Sioux, killed several of them, and started back with about forty captured ponies. On their return, and when about eight miles from Lone Tree Station, they were overtaken by the terrible storm of Sunday, and all perished within a day's march of their homes. The bodies of these Indians, with their own and their captured ponies, were all found lying dead together, partly covered with snow and ice, by the runners who were sent out to discover their whereabouts.

SNOWED IN ON THE RAILROAD.

On account of the storm the Pullman Hotel Express train, from San Francisco, was twenty four hours behind time, owing to the fact that the telegraph poles and wires were in many places blown down, and the wire prevented the trains from travelling by becoming entangled in the locomotive. They had plenty of provisions on board the train, so that there was no suffering among the passengers, though several of the employes had their hands, feet and ears frozen. This is without doubt the most dreadful storm ever known in the West since it was settled by the whites, and as yet no estimation can be made as to the destruction of life which it has caused.

LEGAL STATUS OF REBELLION.—The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the United States vs. Keeler, is an additional declaration against the pretense that the Government set up under the rebellion was a *de facto* one. Keeler was a United States postmaster before the war, and owed money to the Government at the outbreak of the rebellion. This amount he paid over under the order of the so called Confederate States to another person, and now that he is sued for the balance due from him to the Post-office Department, he endeavors to set up as a defense that the act was done under the authority of the Confederate States. The Supreme Court declares that the so called authority was no authority; that it had not the character of a *de facto* government, and that Mr. Keeler "must settle." These declarations are important. If a contrary view of the case had been taken the rebellion might have been considered a speculation, which, to many, would have made treason profitable.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.—The Reconstruction Committee has agreed to a general bill for the removal of political disabilities, which General Butler will, at the proper time, report to the House for passage. It applies to all disfranchised persons, except those who have been members of Congress or have held commissions in the army or navy. The whole matter is thrown into the United States courts, and the form of petition is embodied in the bill. The notice of filing of petition for removal of disabilities is to be printed in newspapers, and hearing is to be had thereon at the specified time. If the court is satisfied that the statements made by the applicant are true the certificate must issue, and that ends the matter. If the court rejects the application the disabilities can be removed only by an act of Congress. False swearing is to be punished as perjury. The removal of disabilitities does not restore the property or give the right to set up a claim for property captured or destroyed during the war.

CINCINNAT, February 15.—The Judges of the Supreme Court rendered a decision today in the cause involving the reading of the Bible in the public schools. This action was to dissolve an injunction heretofore granted restraining the operation of the resolutions of the School Board providing that the reading of the Bible and all religious instruction in the public schools shall not be permitted. Judge Hogan held that a provision of the Constitution recognized the religion of Christianity and acknowledged that religion and morality were necessary to good government, and that the State used religion as a means to promote good government, and therefore the exclusion of all religious instruction from the public schools was contrary to the provisions of the bill of rights. Judge Storer concurred, and the injunction was made perpetual Judge Taft dissented.

EVER SINCE the war the people of the counties of York, Adams, Cumberland, Franklin and Bedford, or at least that portion of them which suffered damage by the invasion of the Confederate forces, have been striving to secure the passage of a bill which shall provide a remuneration for their losses. Yesterday Mr. Dill, of Adams county, brought this matter before the House, and asked for a suspension of the rules in order to allow of its immediate consideration, which was refused. The amount claimed is nearly a million of dollars, which is to be secured by a State loan. Forty-seven members voted for the motion to take up the bill forthwith, which indicate considerable strength, though it is doubtful whether it will ever pass, as it is strongly and reasonably urged that losses of this kind should be made good by the general government.

A CANADA paper says that, on the 13th of January, people living on the shore of St. Clair lake heard two loud reports as of cannon, immediately after which they felt a gentle swaying of the earth, and discovered that ice and trees and logs from the lake had been suddenly piled in a jumbled mass on the shore. The waters also suddenly rose, and it was a week before they subsided into their ordinary boundary. No explanation of the phenomena has been given.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A CINCINNATI CONFIDENCE man paid his board bills for several weeks by courting the landlady, but defaulted just before the promised wedding.

TRAVELERS IN Australia carry a small syringe full of ammonia, with a sharp point, to pick a vein and inject their circulaiton in case of a snake bite.

AN ILLINOIS woman, who wanted to go to a masquerade party as Mary Queen of Scots, looked through the Bible to ascertain how the character was dressed.

A SERVANT girl in Troy, in the habit of pilfering her employer's liquor, drank bug poison by mistake the other day, and, ashamed to confess her mistake, met the fate of the bugs.

A COLORED man was found dead in bed in Indianapolis on Friday morning. In 1861, when a boy of sixteen, he was shot and the bullet entered near the base of the nose and passed upward. The *post mortem* examination shewed that it had lodged within a half inch of his skull, after passing two inches through the brain. Since the shooting he has been afflicted with epilepsy, but has otherwse been healthy.

A MEMBER of the Alabama House of Representatives, whose seat is contested, on the 1st instant sent the Speaker a letter, in which he said: "To-morrow I am to be married, and on Saturday I take the boat Mobile, thence to Montgomery. I think it but fair, under the unusual circumstances, that I should be given time to appear before the body to make my defense. Any indecent haste on the part of the Legislature would not be creditable."

PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE has not yet selected a lawyer to defend him. He is in a desponding mood, and looks forward to five years' seclusion. His objection to the Supreme Court of Justice lies in the notion that the jury will be composed of large owners devoted to the Empire, who will sacrifice him to save his cousin. Prince Pierre enjoys a certain amount of popularity in the Foubourg St. Antoine in consequence of his having married a daughter of the people.

MISS EMMA WEBB is prosecuting her war against "masculine women and feminine men" with great vigor in California. She argues woman's brain is smaller and her whole organization finer than man's, and in this consists all the difference; God has given her delicacy as an evidence that she is to depend on the stronger creature, fitted to endure the shocks of life. Dependence does not imply tyranny, else the mother may be also a tyrant over her dependent children; there is far less of this so-called tyranny of man than is reported, to be reduced still further if the woman would depend upon her beauty and graces to persuade, instead of appealing to the sledge hammer arguments of the strong minded, or rather strong tongued women.

Books and Periodicals.

ALL books and periodicals noticed in this column are to be had at the INQUIRER Book Store.

THE GARDENER'S MONTHLY—February No. contains: Monthly Hints on Flower Garden and pleasure ground; Fruit Graden and Vegetable Garden. Under Communications we have Fruit trees and Fungi. The Gilliflower, Climbing plants, Californian fruit compared with Eastern. The Round Tubered Dioscorea, specified heat of plants. Notes on fruits in Wisconsin. Cultivation of Alpine strawberries. In Editorial department we have, Horticulture at Milwaukee, Hemlock Hedges, and The Illinois Horticultural Society. Besides Scraps and Queries, new and rare fruits and plants, intelligence and Horticulture notices. Published by Brinckloe & Malot, No. 23 North Sixth st., Phila.

GODEY FOR MARCH.—The usual array of beautiful engravings appears in the March number. In fact GODOY never retrogrades. The Steel plate, fashion-plate, and colored page of fancy work are superb specimens of the art of engraving and coloring. There is also a rich selection of extra fashion cuts, particularly for children's dresses, and any amount of fancy work for the ladies. A pretty wood engraving representing a March day is also given. Lessons in drawing, and a handsome design for a cottage assist to make this an indispensable number. Terms $3.00 per year. Address L. A. Godey N. E. Corner Sixth and Chestnut St., Phila.

EDINBURG REVIEW: January 1870.—contents: Mr. Froude's History of Queen Elizabeth; Geological Theory in Britain; Memoirs of General Von Brandt; Sir Charles Adderley on Colonial Policy; John Calvin in Church and State; London Topography and Street-nomenclature; Veitch's Memoir of Sir William Hamilton; The Prechristian Cross; and The Irish Land Question. Published by the Leonard Scott publishing Company, 140 Fulton St., New York.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for March, with four full-page illustrations, contains: The Vicar of Bullhampton; "Give Me a Pin and I'll Show you a Show;" Jim Lane; The Coming Revolution in England; The Stranger of Nahant; Dreams; Villainous Saltpetre: Marble Faun-ing; Vaudoux in St. Domingo; Concerning Shelley; To day, Errors of the Press; The Forger's Bride; Government and the Gold Premium; Our Monthly Gossip; Leterature of the Day. Terms.—Yearly Subscription, $4. Single Number, 35 cts. For Sale at all the Book and News-Stores. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Publishers, 715 & 717 Market St., Phila.

The March number of the *Eclectic Magazine* contains: The Due D'Aumalis Lives of the Condes, To Know or Not to Know, The Romance of Medicine, Last Hours of Mary Queen of Scotts, Islam (concluded), Lanbith and the Archbishops III, Rain and Rain Doctors, Who Wrote Robinson Crusoe? William Cullen Bryant, Poetry, Literary Notices, Science, Art and Varieties. Single Copies 45 cents. Published by E. R. Pelton, 108 Fulton st., New York.

THE *Galaxy* contains: Put Yourself in his place, At Cambridge University, An Editor's Tales, The Lost Bird, Letters from Havana, The Prince of Wales, Ten Years in Rome, Medusa, Hand to Hand, The Clown's Real Pigling, The Galaxy Miscellany, Drift Wood, Literature and Art, and Nebuiæ. Published by Sheldon & Co., 498 and 500, Broadway, New York.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, March, 1870, contains: "Pussy, Frederick the Great, IV. the Marriage of the Crown Prince,) Shadows, Nature's Common Carrier, Broken Music, South Coast Saunterings in England, A New Judgement of Paris, Civil Service Reform, Miss Ellington's Niece, A Brave Lady, Our Relations with England, Jessie, Bolivar, Liberator of South America, On a Photograph of Athens, &c. &c.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON HOTEL
FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber offers this well known Hotel property, situated on the corner of Juliana and Pitt streets, Bedford, Pa., for sale or rent until December 1st.

The building is far superior to any other in town and is one of the most favorably located in Southern Pennsylvania. Persons wishing a good Hotel Property will do well to give this their attention.

For terms or further particulars address the subscriber at Bedford, Pa.

3sep3m MICHAEL LUTZ.

IMPORTANT.—

We respectfully inform all interested that, January 1st 1870 our books will be closed. Every account there-upon must be settled by CASH or NOTE without delay. After the period named above, a credit of ninety days will be given to all PROMPT PAYING customers, to whom we return our thanks. Don't fail to remember that our terms are THREE MONTHS after which period, we will charge interest on all accounts.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

DICKENS' NOVELS, full sets, at 25 cents per novel, at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

Miscellaneous.

CITIZENS' CO-OPERATIVE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BEDFORD, PA.

Incorporated, March, 1869, by Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

This company is organized on the Co-Operative Mutual Plan.

The membership fee is graded according to the age of the applicant, and is lower than other mutual companies.

The payment of the membership fee entitles the member to a life policy.

Every member in this company has a vote in controlling the funds of the company, and has an equal share in the funds.

The amount of money paid is so little that every one can insure.

This Company is purely a HOME Company.

OFFICERS:

Hon. SAMUEL L. RUSSELL, Prest.
J. R. DURBORROW, Vice Prest.
E. F. KERR, Secretary.
O. E. SHANNON, Treasurer.

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T. H. LYONS, J. W. DICKERSON,
D. R. ANDERSON.

Gen. Agent, W. A. EDWARDS.

Circulars, Pamphlets and full particulars given, on application to the Secretary of the company, or to W. A. EDWARDS,
mar,1'699y1 Gen. Agent, Bedford, Pa

Agents wanted in every County and Township in the State.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative PILL. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can rise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowls, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these PILLS rapidly cure:—

For DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, LISTLESSNESS, LANGUOR and LOSS OF APPETITE, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For LIVER COMPLAINT and its various symptoms, BILIOUS HEADACHE, SICK HEACACHE, JAUNDICE or GREEN SICKNESS, BILIOUS COLIC & BILIOUS FEVERS, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For DY

Bedford Inquirer.

EDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 25, 1870.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder.—John P. Reed.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Hugh Moore.
Sheriff—William Keyser.
Deputy Sheriff—John A. Cessna.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Egulf, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* —Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—W. C. Shaffer, *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—M. A. Hunter, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley,
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed, *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy,
High Constable—Lawrence Defibaugh,
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, John Cessna. H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 326, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 262, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Bedford Council, No. 562, O. U. A. M., meets on Thursday evening of each week, in the Masonic Hall.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Fall Arrangement.*—Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M. arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.

Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 11.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.

The Post Office in Bedford will open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. during week days, and on Sunday will be kept open from 7 till 8 o'clock A. M.

Local Affairs.

Important Notice.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of Durborrow & Lutz, are hereby notified that all accounts must be settled promptly. Those indebted for subscriptions will ascertain the facts and amount by reference to the date on the yellow slip with their newspaper address. All bearing date prior to July 15th 1868 are indebted to Durborrow & Lutz for the amount due up to that time. Accounts for advertising &c., have been forwarded to all at various times. These accounts must now be settled; no longer indulgence can be given. Those neglecting this notice must not complain if they find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. JOHN LUTZ.
28jantf

FRESH Oranges and Lemons at Smith's

METHODIST Almanacs for 1870, for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

BEST Baltimore Oysters can be had at Smith's resturant at all hours of the day.

ALL the Monthly Magazines, Periodicals and daily papers can be had at the Inquirer Book Store.

SPLENDID Yara cigars for sale at Smith's—only 5cts.

D. W. CROUSE has just received a large invoice of Navies, Cavendish, Spun, Congress, and fine bright Tobacco. 25feb1m

ROBIN REDBREAST and the blue bird have made their appearance, thus indicating the close approach of Spring. One would think the cold snap the first of the week would tend to discourage these welcome harbingers, but on the contrary they sang as merrily as you please.

For an Irritated Throat, Cough or Cold, *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. *As there are imitations, be sure to* OBTAIN *the genuine.*

If you want all kinds of Smoking Tobacco's you can get

AT D. W. CROUSE'S. "Fruits & Flowers,"
"Pride of Durham,"
"Sweet eighteen,"
"Mountain Flowers,"
"Apricot,"
"Jennie,"
"Mannilla,"
"Kiss Me Quick,"
"Sailors Choice." 25feb1m AT D. W. CROUSE'S.

A speedy reproduction of the hair follows a few diligent applications of the Alisma, if a vestige of vitality exists in the bulb of the hair from which it was wont to issue. Change of temperature causes a partial separation of some of the ingredients. This partial separation only changes the appearance, and does not injure the medicinal property of the tonic —all the ingredients are still in the bottle, all that is necessary is to shake the bottle, and it will be ready for applying to the hair.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Abraham Baker, of McConnellstown, an employe of the shops of the Huntingdon Manufacturing Company, was seriously injured last week, while engaged in working at one of the circular saws. We understand that he was sawing a piece of timber and not holding it sufficiently tight against the saw, it was hurled with great violence in his face, breaking his jaw in two places, and otherwise injuring him.—*Huntingdon Journal & American.*

THE PEIGHTAL MURDERERS.—The death warrants of Gotleib Bohner and Albert Van Bodenberg have been signed by the Governor, and the time of the execution fixed for the 6th of March next. The warrants were received by the Sheriff and read to the prisoners on Saturday last. Bohner received the intelligence with the utmost composure, and remarked at the conclusion, that it was "all right." Van Bodenberg was very much affected and wept considerably.—*Huntingdon Journal & American.*

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—George Blymyer, on Saturday morning last, sold the corner of his stone building, fronting on Pitt street, 25 feet front and 60 feet deep for $4000 to Wm. M. Lloyd.

O. E. Shannon Esq., on the same day sold to Wm. M. Lloyd four lots adjoining Dr. Watson's, on Penn street, for $2,000.

H. W. Fisher, on Monday, sold a corner lot in the Watson extension, fronting on Richard and Watson streets, to William Hartley for $500.

THE FIRM of Fish & Hatch, bankers and government bond dealers, who have brought themselves prominently before capitalists and the investing public here and in Europe by bringing out the Central Pacific Railroad bonds, which are current here and in the European markets the same as government bonds, now offer to capitalists and investors the first mortgage bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company. The success attending the bonds by Messrs. Fish & Hatch has been exceedingly satisfactory to the bond-holders. The Western Pacific bonds—the last loan introduced by Fish & Hatch—were all sold in about ten weeks, and the loan was closed in January at 90. They are now selling at 94 bid, and none offering at that price. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad forms a Central Trunk line from the Atlantic Ocean, connecting directly with the Pacific coast, over the Union and Central Pacific Railroads to San Francisco. In addition to the through traffic with the Western States and Pacific coast, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad runs through a rich portion of Virginia, which abounds in coal and other products, the transportation of which is exceedingly profitable to railroads. The directors of the company are shrewd, wealthy, and influential citizens, among whom are C. P. Huntington, Vice-President of the Pacific Railroad, and the following well-known names: William H. Aspinwall, David Stewart, William B. Hatch, A. A. Low, New York, and Pliny Fish, Philadelphia. The trustees are William Butler Duncan, of Duncan, Sherman & Co., and P. C. Calhoun, President of the Fourth National Bank, who are an ample guarantee that the interest of the bondholders will be properly protected. The reputation of Messrs, Fish & Hatch, and the extreme care they have taken in permitting their names to be used to market loans, together with the high standing and reputation of those directly interested in the road, entitle the bonds to more than ordinary attention from the public, and merit their confidence. The completed road is already of sufficient value to form sufficient security for the whole proposed amount of mortgages to be sold. When completed, the property will be worth double the amount of the first mortgage bonds.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—But few cases were disposed of at court, last week. The Commonwealth list was unusually small, which must be taken as a healthier condition of public morals. The Grand Jury was not organized until Monday afternoon, and, in the absence of the regular foreman, the Court appointed William Hartley, as foreman. On Tuesday the Grand Jury was dismissed. But two civil cases were tried by juries. The following cases came up in the Quarter Sessions:

Commonwealth *vs* Peter Kramer. Surety of the Peace on oath of Wm. Karns. Case heard and dismissed at the cost of Prosecutor.

Same *vs* George Troutman. Selling liquor to minors. Found Guilty. Motion for new trial filed and case continued to April Term.

Same *vs* W. W. Snyder. For. and Bas. Guilty. Motion in arrest of judgment and for new trial. Case continued till next sessions.

The following cases were tried in the civil list:

Ephraim Longenecker and Jacob S. Bossler *vs* the Township of Middle Woodberry. Appeal by Plaintiffs from Auditor's, settlement. Verdict for the Plaintiffs. Motion for new trial filed.

Sophia W. Mullin *vs* G. Shannon Mullin, *et al*, Executors of George Mullin, deceased. Jury find for Defendants.

THE WEATHER.—Sunday morning it began snowing and continued until about two o'clock. A cold North West wind changed the temperature considerably. Monday morning the Thermometer stood 6° above zero, and continued at that until after sun set, when it rose to 8°. Tuesday morning it stood at 10° about 6 o'clock, but at 12 o'clock had risen to 20°. Wednesday morning it fell to 12° and as we go to press, stands at 20°. Below we give the state of the Thermometer at various points on the 21st and 22nd.

Philadelphia, clear and intensely cold.
Baltimore, clear and cold. Thermometer twelve deg.
Newark, N. J., clear and very cold.
New York, clear and very cold.
St. Louis, cloudy. Thermometer at seventeen deg.
Chicago, clear and cold. Thermometer eight deg. below zero. Yesterday it was seven deg. below zero.
Washington City, clear and very cold.
Indianapolis, clear and cold. Thermometer five deg. below zero.
Titusville, Pa., clear and cold.
Oil City, clear and cold. Thermometer six deg. below zero.
St. Paul, Minn., clear and cold. Thermometer thirty deg. below zero.
Detroit.—This is the coldest weather of this winter. At 7 a. m., thermometer seven deg below zero.
Mobile, coldest of the season.

A PUBLIC BENEFACTION.—At the time of the suspension of our banks, last fall, not only was money extremely scarce, but our business men were left without the means of making their eastern exchanges, except at great cost, inconvenience and delay. At this juncture and in anticipation of great distress among our people and general financial disaster, at the earnest solicitation of a number of our citizens, Wm. M. Lloyd, of Altoona, promptly came to our relief, established a branch banking house here, furnished the usual facilities for exchanges to our merchants and relieved the pressing financial wants of our people. The liberal manner in which his business has been conducted and the social and affable character of the gentlemen in charge of the bank, as well as Mr. Lloyd's own personal character and financial standing, have already won for him the esteem and confidence of our people, and they will not soon forget the service he has done them in their time of need.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On the 17th inst., as Dr. Lindsay, who has been quite ill for some time, was being driven out, the horse attached to the buggy in which he was riding, became frightened at the engine standing upon Broad street in front of L. H. Rogan & Co's foundry, and dashing off at a furious rate threw the Doctor from the buggy, injuring him seriously. The driver jumped from the buggy, without injury, and the frantic animal was not checked until it had reached the Cemetery gate. The horse and buggy sustained no damage. Dr. Lindsay was afterwards brought to his office where he lies suffering from his bruises.—*Daily Press & Herald*, Knoxville Tenn.

MESSRS. P. H. DRAKE & Co., proprietors of the Plantation Bitters, are said to be the largest importers of St. Croix Rum and Calisaya Bark in America. The rum imported by this Firm is all used in the preparation of their Bitters, and is manufactured under the immediate supervision of one of their agents, upon leased plantations on the Island of St. Thomas. Over nine thousand puncheons, about one million gallons, is used annually for their Bitters alone. The Calisaya Bark is all imported from Brazil, and is also gathered under the supervision of an agent sent out for that purpose. The cures produced by these Bitters are wonderful.

GALLERY OF CELEBRITIES.—We will send, postage paid, the card photographs of any of the following literary and political celebrities, to any address, at the rate of 15 cents each.

Horace Greeley,	Sir Joshua Reynolds,
Wendell Phillips,	Queen Victoria,
Henry Ward Beecher,	John Bright,
Bayard Taylor,	Benjamin Disraeli,
Oliver W. Holmes,	Robert Burns,
Hon. W. Longfellow,	Talleyrand,
Washington Irving,	Baron Humboldt,
Ralph W. Emerson,	Ledru Rollin,
Wm. Cullen Bryant,	Sir Walter Scott,
Wm. H. Prescott,	Rembrant,
George Bancroft.,	Goldwin Smith,
Jas. Russell Lowell,	Ole Bull,
General Scott,	Dr. Muhlenburg,
Henry Clay,	Martin Luther,
Nathan'l Hawthorne,	Bishop Simpson,
Mrs. Stowe,	All quiet along the Potomac.
Edgar A. Poe,	
Rembrant Peale,	

This will afford every person an opportunity of making for themselves a gallery of celebrated men and women at a very small cost. No more pleasant pastime can be afforded to your friend than looking over an album filled with photographs of the distinguished characters of the past and present. Enclose the money in a letter, giving the names of the photographs you desire and direct to

LUTZ & JORDAN,
(INQUIRER Book Store)
Bedford Pa.

List of Jurors drawn for Adjourned Court, 4th Monday, 28th day of February, A. D., 1870.

Otho Elbin	Aaron Iiams
A. H. Jenkens	George Shiver
George N. Ellis	Philip Weaverling
James H. Woy	Jacob Koons
Fred. G. Beegle	George Gardill
Reuben R Colvin	Abraham Fluck
Samuel Dubbs	Michael Wendle
A. H. Hull	George W. Bowser
John R Jordan	Samuel Carney
Michael Diehl	Samuel Nicodemus
George Hartle	Simon Harclerode
Henry Dorsey	B. F. Harclerode
John C. Figard	A. J Middleton
George Lysinger	Martin L. Miller
William J. Palmer	Lewis Potter
Leonard Bittner	Joseph Griffith
Josiah Griffith	James Cornell
John Gephart	W. J. Patterson
Henry H Fisher	H. Clay Lashley.

Drawn and certified at Bedford the 13th day of January, A. D., 1870.

Attest:— ISAAC KENSINGER,
Jno. G. Fisher, WILLIAM KIRK,
Clerk. Jury Comm's.

LICENCES GRANTED.—The following tavern and restaurant licences were granted last week by the Court:

Taverns—Michael Ott and John P. Weaverling, Bloody Run; O'Donnell & Manly, Bridgeport; William Weimer, Clearville; Isaac Mengel, Bedford; William M. Pearson, Woodberry; Henry Rose, Centerville; Levi Manges, Juniata.

Restaurants—John Harris, Jacob Barnhart, A. B.Carn, Bedford.

"CLEANSING THE BLOOD," upon which charlatans have harped so much, is not a mere catch-word and delusion. The microscope shows that some diseases exist like parasitic growths upon the globules of the blood, and it is further known that some subtle substances destroy or expel them. These substances have been combined to make Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which does effectually expel the disorders that breed and rankle in the blood to rot out as it were the machinery of life.—*Mercer Pa. Whig.* 1Feb1m

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

Go to the INQUIRER Book Store for stationery, school books, miscellaneous books, news papers, magazines, pens, pencils, inks and every thing in that line. Don't be afraid to go in and look around anyhow—No harm done if you don't buy.

BLANK receipts for the use of Treasurers of school Districts, and Justices' receipts for county taxes, Executions, Subpœnas, Summonses, all kinds of blanks for school Directors, Judgment notes, Deeds &c., &c., always on hand at the INQUIRER Book Store.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

SCHOOL books are selling cheaper at the INQUIRER Book Store than anywhere else in town.

DONT forget that the Inquirer Book Store is the place to buy school books, pens, inks, stationery &c.

TRIBUNE Almanacs for 1870 for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

Irritable Invalids.

Indigestion not only affects the physical health but the dispositions and tempers of its victims. The dyspeptic becomes, too, in a measure demoralized by his sufferings. He is subject to fits of irritation, sullenness, or despair, as the case may be. A preternatural sensitiveness which he cannot control, leads him to misconstrue the words and acts of those around him, and his intercourse even with those nearest and dearest to him is not unfrequently marked by exhibitions of testiness foreign to his real nature. These are the mental phenomena of the disease, for which the invalid cannot be justly held responsible, but they occasion much household discomfort. It is to the interest of the home circle, it is essential to family harmony as well as to the rescue of the principal sufferer from a state not far removed from incipient insanity, that these symptoms of mental disturbance be promptly removed. This can only be done by removing their physical cause, a derangement of the functions of the stomach and its allied viscera, the liver and the bowels. Upon these three important organs Hostetter's Stomach Bitters act simultaneously, producing a thorough and salutary change in their condition. The vegetable ingredients of which the preparation is composed are of a renovating, regulating and *alterative* character and the stimulant which lends activity to their remedial virtues is the purest and best that can be extracted from the most wholesome of all cereals, viz: sound rye. No dyspeptic can take this genial restorative for a single week without experiencing a notable improvement in his general health. Not only will his bodily sufferings abate from day to day, but his mind will recover rapidly from its restlessness and irritability, and this happy change will manifest itself in his demeanor to all around him. 1Feb1m

DIED.

On the 10th inst., Mrs. LUCINDA MOOREHEAD, aged 26 years, 8 months and 19 days.

On the 12th inst., Mr. JOHN H. WALTERS of Union tp., Bedford co., aged 41 years, 7 months and 22 days.

On the 16th inst., CALVIN W., son of Isaac Gordon, aged 3 years, 4 months and 26 days.

On the 18th inst., JACOB WEYANDT, of Blair co., aged 53 years, two months and five days.

WIRE RAILING, WIRE GUARDS,
For Store Fronts, Factories, &c. Heavy Crimped Wire Cloth for Cleaning Ores, Coal, &c. Heavy Screen Cloths and Coal Screens, Wire Webbing for Sheep and Poultry Yards, Paper Makers' Wires, Brass and Iron Wire Cloth Sieves, Painted Screens, Ornamental Wire Work. Every information by addressing the manufacturers,
M. WALKER & SONS,
25feb1y No. 11 North 6th St., Phil'a.

MARKETS.

BEDFORD MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY G. R. OSTER & CO.

White Wheat per bushel	$1.00
Red " " "	90
Corn " " "	80
Oats " " "	40
Potatoes " " "	50
Flax Seed " " "	1.75
Clover Seed " "	$6.00@6.50
Timothy Seed " "	3.00
Apples " "	75
Flour, per barrel	5.50@6.00
Butter, per pound	30
Tallow " "	10
Beeswax " "	30
Lard " "	18
Pork " "	11
Wool " "	40@45
Turkey " "	8
Beef " "	
Eggs " doz.	18
Chickens " "	2.25
Wood—Hickory, per cord	4.00
" —Oak, " "	3.00

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.

The flour market is not characterized by any great degree of activity, but supplies come in slowly and receivers are quite stiff in their views. This remark is particularly applicable to the higher grades of families, which are in fair request. The sales foot up 600 barrels including superfine at $4 37½a 4 50; extras at $4 62½a4 75; spring wheat extra family at $5 25a6; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5 25a5 75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5 25a6 25, and fancy lots at $6 50a7 50. No change in rye flour or corn meal; small sale of the former at $4 75.

There is not much wheat coming forward, and the demand is light; small sales of red at $1 24a1 25 per bushel. Rye sells at $1. Corn is in fair request, but there is not much coming forward; sales of 3,000 bushels, yellow at 88a92c., in store and from the cars. and white at 95c. Oats are unchanged; sales of 3,000 bushels light Pennsylvania at 54a55c.

There is a strong demand for clover seed, and 400 bushels sold at $8 12½a8 25. No change in timothy or flax seed.

Whisky is unchanged. Small sales of wood and iron-bound packages at 98ca$1.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

NOTICE TO DROVERS.

The H. & B. T. R. R. CO. have erected a large and convenient Cattle Yard at Mt. Dallas for the purpose of accommodating Drovers and others from Bedford and adjoining counties.

Stock care will be furnished at all times.
25febtf J. McKILLIPS, Supt.

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, the undersigned will expose to sale at public auction, on *SATURDAY, March* 19, 1870, on the premises, in Harrison township, a DESIRABLE FARM adjoining lands of Daniel Earnest, Hez. Miller, Hugh B. Wertz and others, containing 140 acres, about 70 acres cleared and under fence, 20 acres of which is good meadow. The improvements are a Two Story Log House, & Log Barn and other buildings. Also, a small Orchard of choice apple trees. The above farm is in a good neighborhood and within a mile of Black's Steam Tannery. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JACOB FICHTNER, Adm'r
25febdt of Thos. Cook, dec'd.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF
VALUABLE FARMS.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Christian Albright, late of Londonderry tp., deceased, will sell at public sale, on the premises, situate in said township, on *TUESDAY, the 22d day of March*, A. D. 1870, the following described valuable Farms, to wit:

No. 1. MANSION PLACE, containing 136 acres and 112 perches, about 125 acres cleared, and under cultivation, having thereon erected a DWELLING HOUSE, bank barn, blacksmith shop, spring house, and other outbuildings, adjoining lands of James Mattingly, John Sturts, Alex. King and others.

No. 2. Containing 282 acres and 52 perches, about 150 acres cleared and under cultivation, with a DWELLING HOUSE, bank barn, and other outbuildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Jacob Wilt, John Low.y, Wm. A. Porter's heirs, John M. Buchanan and others.

These very desirable properties are favorably located on the line of the PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, near the Cumberland market, and in a very pleasant neighborhood, convenient to churches and schools, with facilities of springs and running water.

TERMS.—One third in hand at confirmation of sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter.

Persons desiring information, or view of the premises, are invited to call upon the subscriber, or Jno. P. Reed, of Bedford.

JACOB L. ALBRIGHT,
25feb4t Administrator.

NOTICE.—An election will be held at the public house of Emanuel Brosias, in the Borough of McConnellsburg, on Monday the 7th of March, 1870, between the Hours of 12 o'clock M. and two o'clock P. M., to elect five Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company for the ensuing year.

T. B. KENNEDY, Pres't.
Feb. 14, 1870-3t

THE BEDFORD COUNTY BANK,

BLOODY RUN, PENN'A.

Accounts Solicited from Banks, Bankers and others. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections made on all accessable points. A general banking business transacted. Stockholders individually liable for deposits.

STOCKHOLDERS:

J. M. BELL,	G. W. GARRETSON,
W. P. ORBISON,	D. P. GWIN,
JOHN SCOTT,	H. G. FISHER,
THOMAS FISHER,	J. H. GLAZIER,
W. DORRIS,	

—of First National Bank of Huntingdon, Pa.

S. L. RUSSELL, Bedford, Pa.
S. NYCUM, Rays Hill, Pa.
J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run, Pa.
J. B. WILLIAMS, do.
J. W. BARNDOLLAR, do.
J. DUBOIS, do.
18febtf JOHN DuBOIS, Cashier.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will expose to sale at public auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of March, 1870, TWO LOTS OF GROUND in the town of Layettesville, South Woodberry township, Bedford County, adjoining lots of David Bonnett and Joseph Barley, fronting about one hundred feet on Main street and extending back about one hundred and sixty feet, and having thereon two one-and-a-half story LOG DWELLING HOUSES. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

JOSIAH T. BARCLAY,
18feb Adm'r of Mary Barclay, dec'd.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given that appeals from the Assessment for the year 1870, will be heard at the Commissioners' Office, in Bedford, for the several districts of the county, as follows:

For Juniata, Schellsburg, Harrison, Napier, St. Clair and St. Clairsville, on Monday, March 14.

For Londonderry, Cumberland Valley, Colerain, Rainsburg Southampton, Monroe and East Providence, on Tuesday, March 15.

For West Providence, Bloody Run, Hopewell, Snake Spring, South Woodberry, Middle Woodberry and Woodberry Borough, on Wednesday, March 16.

For Broad Top, Coaldale, Liberty, Saxton, Union, Bedford Borough, and Bedford township, on Thursday, March 17.

No subsequent appeals will be heard except in cases where it is shown that the persons appealing were unable to attend at the time and place above indicated.

PETER M. BARTON,
DANIEL P. BEEGLE,
Attest: GEORGE ELDER,
JNO. G. FISHER, Clk. [18feb4t] Commissioners

LIST OF CAUSES put down for Trial at the *Special February Term*, 1870, (28th day.)

Middle Woodberry tp., vs Bassler & Longenecker.
Thomas Growden vs Archibald Blair et al.
Same vs Same.
Charles W. Colvin vs Wm. J. Rock et al.
George Roades vs Edward A. Fockler.
Fredericka Miller vs John McIlwaine.
Sophia W. Mullin vs George Mullin's Executors.
J. M. Shoemaker vs William A. Powell
George W. Gump vs Philip Lebselter
W. B. Huffman vs George W. Gump.
Henry D. Mock vs Wm. Hammers.
Alex. McGregor's Adm'r vs Wm. A. Reininger.
Isaiah Collins, widow and children vs Eliza Collins et al.
Shannon and Aldstadt vs Emily and A. J. Crisman.
John B. Weaver vs John Bowser
Same vs Same.
Barnard Claabaugh vs Isaiah Mills
Wm. M. Lloyd, Indorsee, &c., vs Hopewell tp. Scholo District.
John B. Weaver, Trustee vs John Bowser.
William Bowles vs George Stucky et al.
Certified, January 18, 1870.
jan27w4. JNO. P. REED, Prot'y.

New Advertisements.

OFFICE OF
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 NASSAU SSREET, NEW-YORK,
February 15th, 1870.

This remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably-managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service—both to the holders of Capital and to those great National works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire Railroad system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, FORMS THE ADDITIONAL EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly-growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand, and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ROAD AS A NEW OUTLET FROM THE WEST TO THE SEA magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through trafflic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West-Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and RENDER IT THE MOST IMPORTANT AND SUBSTANTIAL RAILROAD ENTERPRISE NOW IN PROGRESS IN THIS COUNTRY.

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and co-operation of prominent Capitalists and Railroad men of this City of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, INSURES AN ENERGETIC, HONORABLE and SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT.

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio river, at, or near, the mouth of the Big Sandy river, 150 miles above Cincinnati, and 350 miles below Pittsburgh.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO WITH THE ENTIRE RAILROAD SYSTEMS OF THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST, AND WITH THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Its valuable franchises and superior advantages will place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country; AND THERE EXISTS A PRESENT VALUE, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EQUAL TO THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety, and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1000, $500, and $100.

They will be issued as *Coupon Bonds, payable to Bearer*, and may be held in that form; or

The Bond may be *registered* in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer, attached, the *principal* being then transferable only on the books of the Company, unless re-assigned to bearer; or

The coupons may be detached and cancelled, the Bond made a *permanent Registered Bond*, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes will be known respectively as

1st. "COUPON BONDS PAYABLE TO BEARER."

2nd. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS ATTACHED."

3rd. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS DETACHED," and should be so designated by Correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have THIRTY YEARS to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent per annum from November 1, 1879, PRINCIPAL and INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The interest is payable in May and November, that it may take the place of the earlier issues of Five-Twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A SINKING FUND OF $100,000 PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000 of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the *Virginia Central Railroad Company*, now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining $13,000,000, a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the road to the Ohio river, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both of this Country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers.

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, etc., which will be furnished upon application.

☞ We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances.

feb253m.

New Advertisements.

GROVER & BAKER'S
SEWING MACHINES.

The following are selected from thousands of testimonials of similar character, as expressing the reasons for the preference for the GROVER & BAKER Machines over all others.

* * "I like the Grover & Baker Machine, in the first plase, because, if I had any other I should still want a Grover & Baker; and, having a Grover & Baker, it answers the purpose of all the rest. It does a greater variety of work and it is easier to learn than any other."—*Mrs. J. C. Croly (Jenny June.)*

* * "I have had several years' experience with a Grover & Baker Machine, which has given me great satisfaction. I think the Grover & Baker Machine is more easily managed, and less liable to get out of order. I prefer the Grover & Baker, decidedly."—*Mrs. Dr. Watts, New York.*

* * "I have had one in my family for some two years; and from what I know of its workings, and from the testimony of many of my friends who use the same, I can hardly see how anything could be more complete or give better satisfaction."—*Mrs. Gen. Grant.*

* * "I believe it to be the best, all things considered, of any that I have known. It is very simple and easily learned; the sewing from the ordinary spools is a great advantage, the stick is entirely reliable; it does ornamental work beautifully; it is not liable to get out of order."—*Mrs. A. M. Spooner, 36 Bond Street, Brooklyn.*

* * "I am acquainted with the work of the principal machines; and I prefer the Grover & Baker to them all, because I consider the stitch more elastic. I have work now in the house which was done nine years ago, which is still good."—*Mrs. Dr. McCready, No. 43 East 23d street, New York.*

* * "More than two-thirds of all the sewing done in my family for the last two years has been done by Grover & Baker's Machine, and I never had a garment rip or need mending, except those rents which frolicsome boys will make in whole cloth. It is in my opinion by far the most valuable of any I have tried."—*Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.*

* * "The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine has rendered in every respect the most perfect satisfaction. It combines so many advantages with beauty of execution and economy in price that it is a necessity in every household."—*Mrs. Governor Geary, Harrisburgh, Pa.*

* * "I have had the Grover & Baker Machine for ten or twelve years in constant use in my house. I have seen and known every kind of family sewing, both personal and household, accomplished upon the Grover & Baker Machine to the entire satisfaction of all who were concerned."—*Rev. Stephen H. Tyng.*

* * "I find the Grover & Baker stitch will wear as long as the garments do—outwear the garment, in fact. The stitch will not break on bias seams, when stretched, as others do; and neither does it draw the work."—*Mrs. Dr. Whiting, 4 East 24th street, New York.*

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* * "There could be no greater comfort in a family than a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. I have used one for the last nine or ten years, and I think it is decidedly the best family Sewing Machine."—*Mrs. Alice B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Dr. Whipple, Sec. Am. Miss. Association.*

* * "I have had an opportunity of examinine and using other varieties of machines; but I very much prefer the Grover & Baker stitch, for strength, elasticity, and beauty. I have seen no other machine so simple in its construction, so easily understood and kept in order."—*Mrs. E. D. Sanborn, St. Louis.*

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CATARRH, HEADACHE and WEAK EYES,
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Farm, Garden & Household.

A FARMER'S STUDY.

Have you any room about the house that answers the place of a study? If you have not, you want one. Every farmer, who claims to be anything else than a mere laborer, needs a study as much as any professional man does; and for that matter, he requires it more. The farmer's home is not ordinarily a very quiet one. There is much work to do in it; there is the clatter of milk pans; the noise of the churn; the prattle, if not the crying of the children. It is hard for any one to make much headway in mastering the contents of a book, under such circumstances. It is "the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties." An editor might write, or a lawyer might study, under such circumstances, because they have become accustomed to intellectual labor amid noise and confusion. Necessity compelled them to labor in this way, but it took a long time for them to become masters of the situation. But for a farmer to do it, whose times for study are limited, for the most part to rainy days in summer, or to the bleak, stormy seasons of winter, the thing is next to impossible. He wants a cozy little room where he can shut himself up with his books and papers.

A farmer's study need not be a very large or a very expensive affair. A room fifteen feet square would answer the purpose well. Six book shelves, which should be permanent; running across one side, would hold a respectable library and leave room for files of papers, magazines, pamphlets and farm account books. A few pictures on the other side would do for adornment. A table with drawers, a few chairs and a stove are all the furniture that is necessary. Twenty-five dollars and a few days' work with the plane and hand saw would fit it up.

Such a room as this would be a blessing to every farmer's household. The house would be more orderly, because here would be placed the books and papers that too often are scattered about, and lost or ruined. Rainy days and winter days would be turned to as much account, with facilities for study, as are the brightest days of summer. The disposition to leave the home for the tavern or grocery would in many cases be taken away, for the reason that there is a better place to spend time that cannot be employed in out door work.

Nor is it to the farmer alone that such a room would be of comfort and value. The children could use it during the evenings when they are attending school, and thus derive more benefit from each term of school. To the wife, too, such a room would be a blessing. With her manifold cares and perplexities, with the odor of the cook-room in her nostrils, with the children clinging to her skirts, how pleasant would such a room be, in which to retire occasionally and read a book, peruse a newspaper or write a letter to a friend.

Every thrifty, well-to-do farmer, who has provided a warm stable for his horses, a convenient barn for his cattle and even a commodious pen for his hogs and a kennel for his dogs, can certainly afford a place of retreat for himself. It would result in having a better planned farm, a better ordered house, a happier home and cultured minds. A library of books will accumulate when there is a place to put them. Papers and magazines will be preserved when there is a place to put them on file, and spare time be put to good account when there is an opportunity to spend it without being interrupted. —*Prairie Farmer.*

CARING FOR STOCK.

A farmer's first care is to his family; the second should be the domestic animals. "Be thou diligent to know the state of thy flock, and look well to thy herds." It will not do to leave them to the care of hired men. Washington made it a rule to visit his stables every morning, and put his hand on every horse to see if it had been groomed properly, and otherwise well cared for. One of the largest breeders of Short Horns in the world, once told me that he made it a rule, every night in winter, to take a lantern and visit his stable at nine o'clock, to see that every animal was comfortable. He has this year sold animals at $5,000 apiece.

There are very few ordinary farm men that are fit to have anything to do with domestic animals. They never pet them, rarely speak to them except in harsh tones, and like to use a whip better than a curry-comb. If a man kicks a cow, dismiss him on the spot. Better let crops suffer than have such a brute on the premises.

I keep quite a number of thoroughbred pigs and they are as gentle as lambs. But most men have been so long in the habit of abusing a pig, that if you ask one of them to go into a pen and drive up the pigs, he will look around for a club. And it is curious to see how unerringly the pigs know that he is not a gentleman. They will commence to bark at him and manifest other symptoms of uneasiness. Beware of the man that a pig, a dog or a child is afraid of. There is something wrong about him. *American Agriculturist.*

GREASING WAGONS.

Few people fully appreciate the importance of thoroughly lubricating the axles, etc., of wagons and carriages, and still fewer know what are the best methods of applying them. A well made wheel will endure common wear from ten to twenty-five years, if care is taken to use the right kind and proper amount of grease; but if this matter is not attended to, they will be used up in five or six years. Lard should never be used on a wagon, for it will penetrate the hub, and work itself out around the tenons of the spokes, and spoil the wheel. Tallow is the best lubricator for wooden axletrees and castor oil for iron. Just grease enough should be applied to the spindle of a wagon to give it a light coating; this is better than more, for the surplus put on will work out at the ends, and be forced by the shoulder bands and nut washers into the hub around the outside of the boxes. To oil an axletree, first wipe the spindle clean with a cloth wet with spirits of turpentine, and then apply a few drops of castor oil near the shoulders and end. One tea-spoonful is sufficient for the whole.—*Exchange.*

PREPARING FIRE WOOD.—Most people in the rural districts have a great amount of leisure during the months of September and October which might be turned to an excellent account, were all the plans of the farmer judiciously laid. Many farmers have allowed their firewood to remain since it was sawed short last spring, without being covered or split or ranked up. The result will be, that when cold weather comes on, nearly twice the amount of wood will be required to produce a given amount of heat that would be necessary were the wood split into small sticks, ranked up and covered with boards to carry off the rain. In one hour a laborer may erect a temporary shelter of boards, sufficiently large to furnish him a protection from storms, where he may split wood whenever it rains. By exercising a little forethought in this manner, the luxury of dry fire wood may be enjoyed next winter at a trifling expense of time that would otherwise be appropriated to no satisfactory purpose. If one has no wood house, a few hundred feet of boards simply laid on a slanting pile of wood will turn off so much of the falling rain that every stick will dry out in a few weeks if the ranks are raised a few inches from the ground.

Humorous.

ARE not chignons hair-'em scare-'em things?

THE talk of the town—the English language.

CAN a horse do his level best on an up grade?

THE tax that printers pay—the ink em' tax.

BE contented with your lot—Especially if it is on a corner.

AN unpleasant sort of arithmetic—*Divisions* among families.

A medical question: Is opening a dead letter a post-mortem examination?

WHICH letter in the alphabet is most useful to a deaf old lady? A; it will make *her hear.*

THE brutal sport of bull-baiting has long been abolished, but how many are there even in the present day who bait their horses!

JOSH BILLINGS says: "If a man hain't got a well balanced hed, I like tew see him part his hair in the middle."

A YOUNG lady of sixteen, who had worn short dresses all her life, positively told her mamma she would wear them *no longer.*

UP among the Adirondacks, if the natives happen upon a visitor with gloves on, they ask: What is the matter with your hands?"

"Jo, do you know what is good for fleas?" "Snuff will kill them," replied Jo. "Oh, well, I know that, but it wouldn't be good for them," added Sam as he indulged in a chuckle over the sell.

A FRIEND was speaking to Thackeray of a lately deceased bacchanalian. "Ah!" said the great humorist, with a twinkle in his eye and a chuckle in his sigh—"Ah!" said he, "take him for half-and-half, we ne'er shall look upon his like again!"

"BOYS," asked the teacher of an infant Sunday school class, "did you ever see an elephant's skin?" "Yes, sir, I did," piped a little fellow away down at the foot. "Did you, Robert?—Where was it?" "On an elephant sir."

"Go Away," says Muggins, "you can't stuff such nonsense in me. Six feet in his boots! Bah! no man as lives stand more nor two feet in his boots, and no use talking about it. Might as well tell me the man had six heads in his hat."

HE WENT.—A Montana vigilance committee caught an obnoxious character, set him on his mule and told him he had precisely fifteen minutes to leave the country in. He replied: "Gents, if this mule don't balk, five'll answer."

"DO YOU say your prayers regularly every night and morning?" asked a sympathetic lady of a little shoe-black, to whom she had just given a trifle. "I allus sez 'em at night, mum, but any smart boy can take care of himself in the day-time," was the little rogue's reply.

When old Carlow sits on Sally's chair,
Oh! don't I wish that I were there?
When her fairy fingers pat his bead,
Oh! don't I wish 'twas me instead?
When Sally's arms his neck imprison,
Oh! don't I wish my neck was his'n?
When Sally kisses Carlow's nose,
Oh! don't I wish that I were those?

A GENTLEMAN had just taken his seat at the dinner-table, when the servant reported a beggar at the door. Feeling in is pocket for "a stamp," but finding none, he replied: "Tell him I haven't a shilling with me," and resumed his dinner. Presently, the servant returned, with "Please sir, he says he can change a note."

LEARN IN TIME.—A gentle Quaker had two horses,—a very good and a very poor one. When seen riding the latter, it turned out that his better half had taken the good one. "What!" said a sneering bachelor, "how comes it that you let your wife ride the better horse?" The reply was, "Friend, when thee be married thee'll know."

"WHAT made you quit the east?" said a man in Nevada to a new comer. "I got into trouble by marrying two wives," was the response. "Well," said the other, "I came out here because I got into trouble by marrying only one wife." "And I," added a bystander, "came here because I got into trouble simple by promising to marry one."

A MAN, on the day he became one hundred years old, went to have a pair of shoes made, and remarked that he wanted them made substantial, with plenty of hob-nails in them. The shoemaker observed that he might not live to wear such a pair of shoes out, whereat the centenarian became quite indignant, averring that he started the second hundred years a good deal stronger than he did the first.

AGREEABLY DISAPPOINTED.—A man recently entered a restaurant in a western town and ordered a very elaborate dinner. He lingered long at the past, and finally wound up with a bottle of wine. Then lighting a cigar he had ordered, leisurely sauntered up to the counter and said to the proprietor: "Very fine dinner, landlord; just charge it to me; I haven't got a cent."

"But I don't know you," said the proprietor, indignantly.

"Of course you don't. If you had you wouldn't have let me have the dinner.

"Pay for the dinner, I say!"

"And say I can't."

"I'll see about that," said the proprietor, who snatched a revolver out of the drawer, leaped over the counter and collared the man, exclaiming, as he presented it at his head, "Now see if you'll get away with that dinner without paying for it, you scoundrel!"

"What is that you hold in your hand?" said the impecunious customer drawing back.

"That, sir, is a revolver, sir."

"Oh! that's a revolver, is it? I don't care a darn for a revolver; I thought it was a stomach-pump!"

"RECKON I couldn't drive a trade with you, Squire." said a genuine specimen of the Yankee pedler, as he stood at the door of a merchant in St. Louis.

"I reckon you calculate about right, for you can't no ways."

"Wall, I guess you needn't get huffy 'bout it. Now, here's a dozen genooine razor straps, with two dollars and a half, you may hev 'em for two dollars."

"I tell you I don't want any of your strops, so you may as well be going along."

"Wall, now, look here, Squire. I'll bet you twenty-five dollars that if you make me an offer for them 'ere strops, we'll have a trade yet."

"Done," said the merchant, and he staked the money. "Now," said he, chaffingly, "I'll give you sixpence for the strops."

"They're your'n!" said the Yankee, as he quietly pocketed the stakes. "But," continued he, after a little reflection, and with a burst of frankness, "I calculate a joke's a joke; and if you don't want them strops I'll trade back." The merchant looked brighter. "You're not so bad a chap after all," said he. "Here are your strops; give me the money." "There it is," said the Yankee, as he took the strops and handed back the sixpence. "A trade is a trade, and a bet is a bet. The next time you trade with that ere sixpence don't buy rasur-straps.

Miscellaneous.

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BEDFORD, May 18, 1869. This is to certify that I have used Middleton's Liniment for the Rheumatism, which I had in my right shoulder so bad that I could not get my hand to my head without great pain, and after a few applications was entirely relieved. L. F. DART.

BEDFORD, May 1, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir:—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night I applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others.

JACOB BOWSER.

BEDFORD, May 16, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: Sir—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved. My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist—after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of.

JOHN KEEFE.

BEDFORD, May 24, 1869. This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment, for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the above disease.

AUGUSTUS GARVER.

BEDFORD, May 26, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Sir—I procured one bottle of your medicine and used one-half of it for Rheumatism, which effected a permanent cure up to this time. I cannot hesitate in saying that it is the best remedy I ever used. A. B. CARN.

BEDFORD, May 8, 1869. I take great pleasure in giving my testimony to the value of 'Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure.' I have been a martyr to Rheumatism. For two months previous to Feb. 25th, last, I was suffering intensely with pain so severe, that during all that time I had not one night of comfortable sleep. I could not put my hands to my face, could not comb my own hair, nor feed myself; but after having the Pain Cure applied once, I found relief enough to give me comfortable sleep, and with its steady use, I continued to get better, and now at the end of ten weeks from its first application, I have comparatively free use of my hands, sleep well and can attend to business. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used put together, and I cheerfully give this certificate of its value. ELI M. FISHER.

BEDFORD, April 14, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured.

Yours &c. A. F. MILLER.

BEDFORD, May 17, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly, JOHN HAFER.

BEDFORD, May 13, 1869. This is to certify that I have used "Middleton's Pain Cure," for Rheumatism, and was very much benefitted by it.

JOHN HARRIS.

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Miscellaneous.

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The January numbers will be printed from new type, and arrangements have been made, which, it is hoped, will secure regular and early publication.

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TERMS—Cash, notes or products. apl3 68

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Accom	Mail.			Accom	Mail.
P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.
LE5.55	LE 8 40		Huntingdon,	AR10.10	AR4.20
6.02	8.46		Long Siding	10.02	4.12
6.17	9.00		McConnellstown	9.46	3.55
6.24	9.07		Pleasant Grove,	9.37	3.48
6.40	9.22		Marklesburg,	9.22	3.32
6.56	9.38		Coffee Run,	9.03	3.16
7.03	9.46		Rough & Ready	8.55	3.09
7.18	10.01		Cove,	8.40	2.55
7.24	10.05		Fisher's Summit	8.35	2.51
AR7.41	10.20		Saxton,	LE8.20	2.26
	10.43		Riddlesburg,		2.08
	10.52		Hopewell,		2.00
	11.10		Piper's Run,		1.40
	11.29		Tatesville,		1.20
	11.45		Bloody Run,		1.05
	AR 11.52		Mount Dallas.		LE1.00
LE7.50	LE 10.30		Saxton,	AR 8.05	AR2.25
8.05	10.45		Coalmont,	7.55	2.10
8.10	10.50		Crawford,	7.50	2.05
AR8.20	AR 11.00		Dudley,	LE 7.40	LE1.55
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May 24, '69. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

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